P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,926—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5251	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4486	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYD	4029	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,
A STEAMER	—	—	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Veronn	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	10th May, 1900,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—9-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

REPORTS Editions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingh, Bushire, Fao, Mahomorah and Bosren, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 12th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Pio. BALDUINO.	4,540	O. Canepa	15th May.
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.
" Pio. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

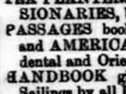
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 19th May, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARETS

SHIPPED BY

P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

	Ordinary. Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Special. Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	Per doz. 11 2	6 2	10 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	" 13 0	7 0	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	" 13 0	7 0	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	" 15 12	8 6	14 0	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	" 19 0	10 0	17 0	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	" 27 0	14 8	24 0	13 0
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	" 24 4	13 0	19 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	" 34 8	20 0	31 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	" 42 8	23 8	38 0	21 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

			Rs.	as.	p.
FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE	Per	lb.	1	8	0
Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE	,,	,,	1	8	0
Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)	,,	,,	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each,

in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL,

Contains all the Elements of Nutrition in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Prepared in England under the Company's Special Instructions.

Rs. 2 per Large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.. {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following:—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes, & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	1	12	0	PEKOE	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	0	13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality at Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
3, CHURCH GATE STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Proven AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'

HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM,
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

'BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.

FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD., Pittsburg, U. S. A.

1,200 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC. Kept in Stock in Bombay.

Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.

Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.

Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
176, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "INDUS," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 12. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May, 1900, for a period of 6 months on accodint and at the risk of the subtenant, Mr. DAYABHAI DHOLSAJI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALI. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900,

COWASJEE PALONJEE KHATAO.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21, and 21-A, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY the 15th day of May, 1900, at 3 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

2.—To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1900.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd May, 1900, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 12th of March 1900, one MORARJI BHIMJI has fraudulently obtained from our client JOSHI MORARJI CURSON a deed of gift of his property situate at Girgaum and Takwadi and certain shares of Joint Stock Company's hereunder mentioned. All persons are therefore hereby warned against dealing with the said Morarji Bhimji on the authority of the said deed of gift which our client the said Joshi Morarji Curson hereby repudiates and treats it as null and void as being fraudulently obtained.

One whole and one quarter share of Moolji Jetha Khandesh Manufacturing Company.

One quarter share of Moolji Jaitha Madras Mill.

One whole share of Morarji Gooculdas Sholapur Mill.

MULJEE & RAGHAVJEE,
Attorneys for Joshi Morarji Curson.

Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HARICHANDRA KRISHNA JOSHI and MOROBA BALLAJI the surviving Executors of the late Dr. MORESHWAR JANARDHAN have contracted to SELL to our client the purchaser the property hereunder described.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being in Bombay at Girgaum without the Fort fronting the Girgaum Road on the East side thereof, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-seven square yards be the same a little more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 18 new No. 103, old Survey No. 123, and new No. 7533, and bounded on the East, by the property formerly of Sucoram Luxmanji and now of Dwarkanath Juggonnath on the West, by Girgaum Road, on the North, by Moogbhat Lane, and on the South, by the property formerly of Cooverji Byramji and now of Nanabhai Babulji, and which said dwelling houses and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 264 and Street Nos. 581-585.

Any person having any right, title and interest in or to the aforesaid property, whether by way of gift, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 199, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and all such claims shall be considered as waived.—Dated this, first day of May, 1900,

DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

John Roberts & Co.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS

BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,

OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	2
„ FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 „ ...	3	4
„ BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3	4
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS appertaining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case," printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 851 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

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HISTORICUS,

Care of

The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	4

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Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

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50 barrels H. S. spindle oil.
30 barrels golden machinery oil.
12 barrels H S spindle oil.
3 barrels crystal spindle oil.
1 barrel "Macy's Prime" said oil.

Ex s s Astoria

2 barrels climax spindle oil
2 barrels champion spindle oil
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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On SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 3. p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Jutha of Dhurumsey Jetha and Vussonjee Khimjee, by order of Mr. Pursotum Morarjee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. Sambandam H. Reddy & Co.

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Catalogues are published, and the negatives will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD BENGALPOORA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Thucker Ramjee Ebbjee, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Thucker Dedhur Dewji, as also on account and at the risk of the Guarantor Khatao Dedhur in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of March, 1898, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate without the Fort, formerly in the Registration Sub-district of Mahim, and now in the City and district of Bombay, on the west side of old Bengalpoora Street, containing by admeasurement 189 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 496, new No. 6036, old survey No. 807, and new survey No. 2227, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 11, and now under street No. 52-56, and Ward B No. 1558 and bounded on the east, by the said old Bengalpoora Street, on the west, by the sweeper's passage, on the north, by the house of Ebrahim Bin Bapoo Meeya Glasswalla, and on the south, by the house of Fakirsab Bin Bhikoomeeya Patel, and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY the 12th inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Grant Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned grand cottage piano, three quarter size slate billiard table, sewing machine, pictures, lamps, carpets, etc., the property of RICHARD WALTON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

On FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., precisely.—

Under instructions from the General Store-keeper, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on the abovementioned date, time, and place, sell by Public Auction, the stores not further required, consisting of weigh-bridges (carrying capacity 16 tons) carpenters' tools, iron nails, rivets and screws, brass panel pins, locks Mortise (for house doors), glasses for lamps, kettles and pots, copper, hinges, brass, lavatory fittings, pressure gauges, brass couplings for pipes, cocks, valve, zinc cake, spare yards, arms for weighing machines, spare weights for weigh bridges, tanks, iron (2 feet by 2 feet), and sundry gears, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of C. B. Jeaffreson, Esq., also consisting of dressing, wash-hand and dining tables, chest of drawers, cup boards, whatnots, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in good order.
1 grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

On MONDAY, the 7th and TUESDAY the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Vaudby Road, Esplanade, next to the Gaiety Theatre, the whole of the hotel furniture of the "Grand Hotel" consisting of valuable large counters, side boards, dinner tables, whatno's chairs, writing, washing and dressing tables, large almirahs, gown and clothes presses, teapoys, drawing room sofas, couches easy chairs, handsome wall clocks, Persian and Brussels carpets, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, linen, wines, plants, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1900

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Framroz Jamsetjee Aga, the following property:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Foras freehold land, containing, according to the deeds relating to the property, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, but by recent admeasurement twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gilder Street, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by Gilder Street, aforesaid, on or towards the west, by a portion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Line, on or towards the north, by the Bridge, called the Bellasis Bridge on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south, by a public rain water drain.

Secondly.—All that piece of Foras freehold land, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street, aforesaid, in the City and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of the said Railway line, and bounded on or towards the east, by the said Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway lines, on or towards the west, and south, by Government land, and on or towards the north, by a public drain, both which said premises hereinabove first and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 339, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, and 392, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 13857, 13876, 13878, 1378, 13879, 13880, and 13898, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2911 (a), 2913, 2914, 2186, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, (1), 2921 (2) 2921 (3), 2921, (4), 2922 (1), 2922, (2) 2923, 2-24, 2925, 2927, and 2928, and street Nos. 48a, 107, 104, and, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114 116, 118, 118 A, 118 B, 118 C, 120, 120 A, 122, 124, (2-3), and 126.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, Solicitors to the transferee of mortgage, at No. 37, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1900.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BARK.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim in the compound of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Abba's Tannery on account of the concerned,—

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MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1900.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay 1st February, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 24 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOLLO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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BANKS.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

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BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore & Karachee

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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Poutalé & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Teutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would

NOTICES.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite to the University Clock Tower), on FRIDAY, the 4th day of May 1900, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 28th February 1900.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th April 1900.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th May to 13th June, 1900, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, the MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE Co., LD., and the TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE Co., LD., have THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD, next door to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

Bombay, 28th April, 1900.

TEETHAL SANITARIUM HOWARD COTTAGES.

Only two miles from the BULSAR STATION on the B. B. &. C. I. Line.

THE SITES were selected by High Government Officials especially for the location of Military Officers, &c.

These BUNGALOWS have been lately thoroughly repaired along with the out-houses. Rents for the Season Rs. 250 Rs. 200, and Rs. 150.

For further particulars apply to

PESTONJI RATONJI CONTRACTOR,
Surat.

MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE BINDAHNEEM.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DISCRIPTION OF

PAPER, ENVELOPES, CARDS, NOTE PAPER AND BOXED STATIONERY.

23RD ROAD,

MANDALAY.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8 ; No. 2, Rs. 4-8 ; No. 3 Rs. 5 ; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD., CHARLTON,

Prices and Particular on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO., Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Scobon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900, JUST TO HAND.

	Rs. a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21 0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann	21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
Getting it Hot : (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21 0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21 0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21 0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21 0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21 0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21 0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read	21 0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 0-55m., 1-45a, Low water, 6-47m., 7-41s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Music at the Yatch Club, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. Indus, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Jeejeebhoy Eduljee Mody, Barrister-at-Law, who has been appointed to act as Fifth Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court, took charge of his appointment yesterday morning. He sat in the Court and disposed of cases.

ACTING THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law, appointed to act as Third Presidency Magistrate during the absence on leave of Mr. P. H. Dastur, took his seat on the bench of the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning.

BURGLARY AT KHOJA STREET.—Radhabai, a Hindu woman, who resides at Khoja Street, Null Bazaar, has reported to the police that, some time during Sunday night last, her room was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 240, were carried away from a box, which was forced open.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, have been appointed manufacturers of sewing machines to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.—Messrs. Lund and Blockley of Bombay have been appointed jewellers and silversmiths to H. E. the Governor.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock this evening :—

March	Aller Ehren ist Oesterreich...Nowotny
Lancers	The Grand Duke...Williams
Romance	Fruhlings Erwachen...Bach
Selection	The Scarlet Feather...Godfrey
Valse	Des Brunes...L Ganne
Barn Dance	Frivolity...Folkestone

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MENDICANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Pandoo Antoo, a mendicant, aged about fifty years, having no fixed place of residence. On the night of the 27th ultimo Pandoo was walking along Lawrence Da Lima Street, Mazagon, when he tripped and fell down on a heap of road metal. He sustained injuries to both his legs and was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted. Tetanus set in and he died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday afternoon, at the Nabob's Tank, Mazagon, on the body of Dwarkanath Mukoond, a Hindu lad, aged about eleven years. On Monday afternoon, deceased, in company of some other lads, went about playing. The deceased did not return home in the evening and his mother went out in search of him. The latter, on inquiries, ascertained that Dwarkanath and his companions were seen playing near the tank that afternoon. A report was then made to the police and the tank was dragged, with the result that the deceased's body was recovered late at night. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned by the jury.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—An inquiry was held this morning, at Dongree Street, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Lalji Callianji, a Hindu, aged about sixty years. The deceased was a moonim to a commission agent and resided at Nowroji Hill. On Saturday evening last, he left his sister's house at Dongree, telling her that he was going to the temple. Shortly after while Lalji was going in the direction of Carnac Bridge, a runaway horse, without any harness, came galloping from behind and knocked the deceased down. He received serious injuries to his head and body and was removed to his house in an unconscious state. He died on Monday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.—The following members of this Institution, have returned to Bombay per M. M. s. s. Indus after successfully passing their Accountancy Examinations, held at London and Manchester, during the last month :—Messrs. L. C. Mody, M. S. A., F. I. I., N. D. Patel, M. S. A., F. I. I., S. R. Dawar, M. S. A., F. I. J. I. R. Master, M. S. A., F. I. I., D. L. Panday, M. S. A., F. I. I.; M. R. Doctor, M. S. A., F. I. I. This is the first instance of the Natives of India (Parsees) passing such examinations in England. It is hoped that the commercial community will see their way to appreciate the merits of these young men by enlisting their services in their accounts branch. It is also reported that the Government of India have also been pleased to decide that persons who have passed these examinations are eligible for appointment as Accountants.

SIR BHALCHANDRA K. BHATWADEKAR AT PALANPUR.—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar presided over a public meeting, at Palanpur, on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Palanpur Social and Literary Association, of which he is the patron. Mr. Hiralal J. Mehta read a paper on "Evils of Sub-Castes" in Gujrati, which was well appreciated by the large audience, prominent amongst whom were Kumar Shri Joraverkhanji of Warai, Rao Bahadur D. D. Ved and other State officials and leaders of Jain communities. Sir Bhalchandra who was much pleased with the general arrangement and the tone of the lecture, expressed his hearty approval of the progress by the association in the short space of two years and concluded his remarks by exhorting those present to help the members of the association by all means at their disposal and to cherish it. Sir Bhalchandra and Kumar Shri Joraverkhanji were then garlanded, after which the business of the meeting was brought to a close.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLING BY A MEHTA.—Motichund Dewchund, a broker, who resides at Frere Road, has reported to the police that, about 11 o'clock, on Monday forenoon, he entrusted his mehta, named Motilal Maulial, with a cheque for Rs. 4,100, with instructions to cash it at the Agra Bank and to take the money to him at the Share Bazaar. As the Mehta did not turn up by 2-30 p.m., complainant proceeded to the bank and, on making inquiries there, ascertained that the cheque had been cashed at the bank by the mehta at a little after eleven o'clock. The police were informed and on the latter going to the mehta's house, in Manordas Street, they found him lying in his room in an unconscious state. He was conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he was, on examination, found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. On his clothes being removed, a chit was found in the pocket of his Bandee, in which the mehta alleged that he had lost Rs. 1,100 on the road, that he had paid away Rs. 1,200 in the Share Bazaar and that Rs. 509-4 were lying on his bed. On a further investigation of the matter the police recovered all the money from the mehta's step-mother, to whom the accused had given it, with instructions to hand it over to her husband, when he returned home. The mehta has been detained in the hospital. He is out of danger, but not yet able to make a consistent statement.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A CARPENTER.—On Saturday morning, while the down Kalyan local train was approaching the Chinchpoogly-home-signal, the driver Mr. Moulrowney noticed a man emerging from the fencing and coming on to the down line and sitting between the two rails. As the train neared, the man lay down on his back, resting his hands on the outer rail. The driver whistled to him and put on the automatic brake, but the man did not appear to heed the warning and remained in the position above described. The driver then pulled up but not before the three of the wheels of the engine had passed over the man. Mr. Moulrowney got down from the engines and pulled the man out from under the engine. He was bleeding profusely from the wounds he had received. Both his hands were found to have been crushed, while there were a number of abrasions on the head, chest and other parts of the body. The man was however conscious and when asked by the driver to explain his conduct, he only replied that he had been beaten by his enemies. The railway police removed the man to the J. J. Hospital, and the city police were informed of the occurrence. The man was on the same day identified to be one Shunker Gunoo, a carpenter of De Lisle Road, who resided at De Lisle Road. He was detained in the hospital, where he died on Monday evening. Mr. Allan F. Turker, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of the deceased. The deceased's wife in her evidence stated that her husband left home that morning, saying he was going to attend his work. He was then in his usual spirit. He was not in any difficulty and no enemies. The driver of the train stated that the deceased's action looked like a deliberate suicide. The jury returned a verdict of suicide in accordance with the above facts.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
Thursday, May 3.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
For those who are sick and wounded at the War.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

HONOUR TO A DISTRICT PLAGUE OFFICER.

In response to invitations issued in the names of Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, Rao Saheb Gopaldas Khushaldas, and other plague volunteers of the Chuckla Section, a meeting was held last evening on the premises of Mr. Valimahomed Peermahomed, Chuckla Street, to present a farewell address to Lieutenant W. J. W. Brackenbury, I.S.C., District Plague Officer of B. Ward, South, who was about to leave Bombay. Among those present were Captain Cuppage, I.S.C., Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Lieutenant and Mrs. Brackenbury, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Rao Saheb Runchordas Vandravandas, Dr. Nadirshah, Rao Saheb Gopaldas Khushaldas, Mr. Nanabhai Kassinath, etc. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin was called to the chair. Mr. Nanabhai Kassinath read the address to be presented to Lieutenant Brackenbury, in which testimony was borne to the kindness, gentleness of manner, and tactful persuasiveness with which he had performed his duties as a district plague officer during the last two years; which had made him a friend of all the residents of the district who came in contact with him; and which had enabled him to mitigate the sufferings of many of them. The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said it was exceedingly gratifying to all present at the meeting to take part in honouring a plague officer of the noble qualities of Mr. Brackenbury, who had been the means of lessening the sufferings of the residents of the district by his humane treatment and his sympathising and persuasive kindness. He left a very good impression behind him and would be remembered by them all with grateful feelings for the good work he had done. They wished Godspeed to both Lieutenant and Mrs. Brackenbury. (Applause.)

Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed said he sometimes found himself, in the performance of his duties, in a position of antagonism to Lieutenant Brackenbury, but he must say that during the last two years the latter had been in charge of the district, he had proved himself a true friend and a kind and sympathising helper of the people. He wished they had many more plague officers of the type of Lieutenant Brackenbury who with a view to impress upon people's minds the benefits of inoculation with Professor Haffkine's serum, was the first to get himself inoculated with the serum. Mrs. Brackenbury had been a worthy helpmate to her husband in ministering to the wants of sufferers from the plague; and she had also acted as a nurse in one of the plague hospitals. Both of them carried with them the good wishes of them all. (Cheers.)

Captain Cuppage, Plague Officer, C Ward, in addressing the meeting, described how valuable had been the services rendered by Lieutenant Brackenbury. His departure would be a great loss to the district. (Applause.)

Lieutenant Brackenbury made a suitable reply to the address, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers, &c.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Secco Films (British and Colonial), LD, of 39, Lombard Street, London, for improvements in and connected with photographic films. Francis Joseph Stohwasser and George Birtchnell Winter, military outfitters and manufacturers, both of 39, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London, for improvements in gaiters; also for improvements in fastenings for leggings and gaiters. William Naylor, locomotive and carriage foreman, Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakaila and Ranaghat-Krishnagur Light Railways, for a bolt and fastening suitable for railway rail-joints. Edward Goodrich Acheson, engineer, 41 Fargo Avenue, Buffalo, for improvements in the manufacture of graphite. The Cotton Seed Oil Syndicate, Limited, of 8, Drapers' Gardens, London, for improvements in or relating to the treatment of cotton seed. James Gresham, engineer, director of the firm of Messrs. Gresham and Craven, Limited, of Craven Iron Works, Salford, and Frank James Gresham, engineer, of the same place, for improvements in injectors. Eugen Ritter Von Freystadtler gentleman, of 3 Mussumgasse, Budapest, for an improved folding seat and table. George Henry Clarkson, assistant telegraph superintendent, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi, for improvements in and connected with electric signalling on railways. Charles Thomas Scheon, manufacturer, of Betz Building, Philadelphia for improvements in and relating to hopper-bottom railway cars; also for improvements in and relating to Gondola and other railway cars. Charles Thomas Scheon, manufacturer, of Bety Building, Philadelphia, and John Morrison Hansen, engineer, of 73, Sprague Avenue, Bellvue, Allegheny, for improvements in and relating to hopper-bottom railway cars. Thomas Clarkson, engineer, and the Clarkson and Capel Steam Car Syndicate, Limited, both of Deverell-street, Great Dover-street Surrey, for improvements in or relating to the heating or cooling of fluids and apparatus therefore Odilon Baltzar Hannibal, Hanneborg, estateowner, of Uranienborgveinen 2, Christiania, Norway, for apparatus for the collection and conveying of light or heat from the sun or other sources to the cellar, basement or other dark rooms in buildings, mines, ships, and the like. Francis William Goode, engineer, 99, Clive-street, Calcutta, for a new and improved means for fastening machine belting, hoop iron bands, corrugated and sheet-iron roofing, and the like, to be called "Goode's Patent Clip." The Pneumatic Railway Signal Company, Rochester, New York, for improvements in railway switch and semaphore apparatus. Isaac Wheeldon, mining engineer, of Collins-street, Melbourne, for improvements in or for use in connection with rifles-revolvers and the like, Charles Alfred Dobson, professor, St. George's College, Mussoorie, N. W. P., for a rider's rein catch. Charles William O'Sullivan, chief engineer, India General and Railway Company, Ld., for an improved scrubber for grooming horses and cattle. Herbert Angus Pengelly Phillips' assistant in the Bank of Upper India, Ld., Meerut, for an acetylence gas generator, to be called "The Phillips" storage generator." Jahar Lal Dhar, professional scientist and inventor, and Krisna Chandra Dass, chemist's and medical practioner, of 8, Kassy Mitter's Ghatstreet, Calcutta, for an aerated water machine. Edward Charles Frederick Otto, and Edward Charles Frederick Otto, junior, engineers, both of 16, Therapia Road, Honor Oak, Surrey, for improvements in brake or retarding mechanism.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Equthorn, Fort Northern and Esplanade	7	3	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dosari	11	5	45
C Market, Bhoti Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	21	7	59
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	5	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	3	53
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	4	20
G Mahim and Worlee	6	1	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	30	40
Total	70	58	263
Total plague deaths to date	73,525	62,783	
Same date last year	49	43	126
Small-pox	5	6	
Cholera	5	2	

MORTALITY FOR THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending to-day was 1,839 as against 1,985 during the previous week. Of the total number 421 died from plague, and 48 from small-pox, a decrease of 52 in the former and of 5 in the latter. The total mortality during the corresponding period of the last year was 1,099, and that of plague recorded was 323.

BANDRA.

There was 1 case and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 30th instant.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

THE twenty-fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its offices, Oriental Buildings, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the directors' report, from which we take the following extracts, was taken as read :—

The directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, have much pleasure in submitting to shareholders and policyholders their report on the operations of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1899.

As on previous occasions, the directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the funds of the Company have been increased by the sum of Rs. 15,53,849-0-10, of which Rs. 12,41,201-11-0 has been transferred to the trust fund. The total funds now amount to Rs. 1,50,91,205-7-8 accumulated resources, which afford to all policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of interest realized during the year was Rs. 3-13-3 per cent.

The details of the above increase in funds are given in the accounts, which give a clear and complete view of the Company's affairs. A copy of the accounts accompanies this report, to which are also appended the Bankers', Official Trustee's and Auditors' certificates.

During the year 4,012 life proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 91,93,710. Of this number 2,734 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion.

The total assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 63,71,99, the annual premiums on which, exclusive of debts due to the Company, bring Rs. 2,53,193-6-4. One annuity bond was issued for Rs. 633-8-0, the consideration being Rs. 7,000.

The total number of policies in force on the books of the Company including the policies under which the Company's promissory notes remain outstanding) is 30,543, assuring, with bonus additions, in the aggregate Rs. 7,16,14,379-13-9. Of the sum assured, Rs. 8,83,000 is re-assured.

In addition to the above business in force, there are 39 pension certificates for monthly pensions of Rs. 1,290-8-0, bringing an annual premium income of Rs. 4,834-0-0. There are on the books 14 annuity bonds for Rs. 5,575-8-0, the price received thereunder being Rs. 56,932-7-0.

Two annuities amounting to Rs. 1,953 terminated by the death of the annuitants.

Claims for Rs. 11,42,175-15-0, were paid during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Under 65 matured endowment policies on 63 lives assuring with bonus additions	1,26,636	4	10
2 By death of 313 assured lives under 411 Policies a suring with Bonus Additions	11,58,705	4	10
	Rs. 11,85,342	9	8
Deduct re-assurances recovered	43,166	10	8
	Rs. 11,42,175	15	0

Also 4 monthly pensions of Rs. 160.

Claims admitted, but not paid on account of incompleted documents, at 31st December 1899, amount to Rs. 4,33,012-11-2.

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 3,355,860-5-6 of which Rs. 27,95,003-3-8 was derived from premiums and annuity contracts, &c., and Rs. 5,60,254 1-10 from interest on investments.

The total outgo for the year was Rs. 17,97,611-4-8 which includes Rs. 34,883-12-11 for re-assurance premiums and Rs. 12,97,234-12-3 for claims, pensions surrenders, annuities, dividends, and cash bonuses to policyholders, leaving a balance of receipts over disbursements of Rs. 15,58,849-0-10.

The careful regard to economy which has marked the management of the Company from its commencement is still maintained.

The investments of the Company are :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
3 and 3½ per cent Government Securities	143,18,200	0	0
Loans on Policies	580,738	14	11
House Property	451414	12	4
	Rs. 15,381,053	11	3

The directors record their deep regret at the death of Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the manager and actuary which took place in October last. As the founder of the Oriental he took a very special interest in the Company's prosperity, and the success which attended his zealous services in fully indicated in the strong financial position the Oriental holds to-day.

The directors have drawn up a scheme for providing a monthly pension of Rs. 500 to be payable to the widow and seven children of the late Mr. Slater, and the shareholders and policyholders will be asked to sanction such pension.

The directors have appointed as manager, Mr. R. Paterson Brown, who had been secretary to the company for eight years.

Under the provisions of the articles of association the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., retired from office as directors at the general meeting, but are eligible for re-election.

Mr. Mancherji Merwanji Dadina, shareholders' auditor, and Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, policyholders' auditor, also retire, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors recommend a dividend of 12 1 2 per cent, per annum to shareholders for the year 1899.

The directors congratulate the shareholders and policyholders on the steady progress made by the Company during a period of special difficulty on account of famine and plague throughout a great part of the country. In such times, the directors realize that the work of Company's agents becomes more onerous, for not only are new Assurances difficult to obtain, but to secure the keeping-up of the existing policies requires watchful attention.

The directors record their appreciation of the zealous services of the agents and canvassers during the year.

The shareholders and policyholders who have sent proposals to the Company are heartily thanked for their continued efforts to assist the board in extending the business and beneficial operations of the Company; but there is reason to urge upon those shareholders and policyholders of the Company "who have not yet contributed" to the Company's success, that it is within the power of every one to influence in some degree its increasing progress and prosperity.

The directors consider that all members can and should assist in the extension and advancement of the Company by introducing it to as many other good and eligible members as possible.

The board of directors again record with pleasure the zealous services of all the officers of the Company and they thank all connected with the Company who have helped towards the success of the past year.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the report said it was a matter for congratulation to himself and the directors to be able to put before them such a satisfactory report on the year's operations—especially when they remembered the exceptionally trying times India had undergone during recent years. That the Company had come well through a year of difficulty was most encouraging. During the year Government of India promissory notes amounting to Rs. 14,07,500 par value had been lodged with the official trustee of Bombay, which was the largest addition made to the trust fund in any one year since the Company was established, and fully one and a half lakhs more than their trust deed required of them. The fund thus set aside in Government paper now reaches the substantial sum of Rs. 1,40,58,000, while the total funds of the Company stand at Rs. 1,53,91,000, a sum which should create a feeling of strong security in the minds of all connected with the Company. The interest earned averages over 3 3-4 per cent or to be exact Rupees 3 13-3; a material increase over last year, which showed Rs. 3-11-0 per cent as our return on investments. While our rate of interest has increased, our expenses have been reduced by one per cent on a net premium income of nearly twenty-eight lakhs. A feature in the report which is also gratifying is the decrease in claims by death as compared with 1898, which last year also, it will be remembered, compared most favourably with the preceding one. That with an additional year's business on the books the Company can show a decrease in this respect of about one lakh and a half is an indication of the great care in selection of lives. With plague so prevalent throughout many parts which have yielded business it is all the more pleasing to find the results so indicative of our care that select lives only should be placed on our books. The directors have given full and careful consideration to the position of the Company's investements and in view of the fluctuations which occur in Government paper, and with a desire to create a fund which has become necessary in connection with our office building, they have transferred a sum of one lakh from the reserve fund to an Investment Reserve Fund, and to this Fund from time to time further additions will be made, as may be deemed necessary. Having referred to the Company's financial position I have now to refer to the sad circumstance which, I am sure, is in the minds of all present here to-day. I refer to the death of our esteemed and respected manager and actuary—the late Mr. McLauchlan Slater. In a circular I issued to shareholders and policy holders in November last, after the event, I gave expression to the feelings of sorrow of the directors and their appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Company by the late Mr. Slater. I need add but little now in appreciation of the indebtedness of the natives of India to the man who, by his enterprise and zeal has raised up an institution such as we have in the Oriental to-day. Hundreds have benefitted in the years gone since the Company was found by Mr. Slater in 1874, and each year the benefits of Life Assurance will come to many. So I feel that in a very special manner India owes a debt of gratitude to the late founder and manager and actuary. Mr. Slater died in harness after many years of toil in this country, and the directors realising that the general desire of all connected with the Company would be to make some suitable provision for the widow and seven children of the late manager and actuary, have drawn up a scheme which they think will meet the necessities of the case and which you will be asked to approve to-day. The directors appointed Mr. Paterson Brown as manager, and his knowledge and experience of the Company, will, I am sure, tend to continue the prosperity which we have experienced in former years. In conclusion I would ask our policyholders and shareholders to take a more active part in helping the Company than in the past. That some do their share to influence new cases I believe but others again do not help us as we have a right to expect. If each member became a medium for even one new proposal before 31st December next, what a great help would be given to this year's returns. At 1st January of this year our new prospectus was issued—the rates being based upon the Company's experience and with the benefits and generous conditions contained therein to help our workers, I think much business will accrue in the future.

Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao seconded proposition.

Dr. Sukhia suggested that if possible a column might be added to the summary statement, showing whether the fatal cases had any bearing with the plague inoculation. Such a course, Dr. Sukhia said would throw light on the subject and would go to show if Professor Haffkine's serum had done an unmixed good to the public. He also urged for the consideration of the directors, whether it was not advisable to grant a certain sum instead of pension to the family of their deceased manager. Another point to which Dr. Sukhia drew the attention of the directors was that no provision had been made for the families of their canvassers and agents, who had worked hard and materially contributed to the prosperity of the Company.

The chairman ruled Dr. Sukhia out of order and pointed out that the canvassers and agents were paid according to the contract.

The chairman's proposition for the adoption of the report was then carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, were re-elected directors of the Company.

On the motion of Dr. Boyd, seconded by Dr. Sanjaram Vithal, it was resolved that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12 1-2 per cent per annum be paid to the shareholders.

Mr. Allan F. Turner proposed that Messrs. Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina and Bapoojee Pestanjee Wadia, be re-appointed auditors for the current year.

Mr. Nariman desired to propose an amendment, but he was ruled out of order by the chairman, who informed him that ten days' notice should have been given of the amendment.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton said that in order to enable a shareholder to prepare a ten days notice, he should be given at least twenty days notice of the original motion.

The chairman pointed out that the notice was published in the newspapers fifteen days ago.

After some further discussion, the motion for the appointment of auditors was carried.

Votes of thanks were then tendered to the medical officers of the Company, to the canvassers and agents and to the manager and the office staff.

Mr. Paterson Brown, the manager, in replying to the vote of thanks to the officers and staff said it was a matter of satisfaction to all the workers in the Company to find success attending their efforts and he thought that in the report placed before them that day they had an indication of prosperity and advancing strength which was very gratifying. He was glad to have the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the good work of many of the agents and canvassers during recent months and he trusted the Society would have a continuance of their valued efforts. He also endorsed what the chairman had said regarding the responsibilities of the individual shareholders and policy-holders, in helping the Company, and he trusted to receive much help between this and the close of the year from the members.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the meeting unanimously sanctioned a monthly pension of Rs. 500 to be paid to the widow and children of the late Mr. Slater.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO STEAMERS.

MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

A MARINE court-of-enquiry, composed of Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain W. Newell, Superintendent of the P. and O. Dockyard, assembled at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, to conduct an enquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between the s. s. Sabarmati and the s. s. Brahmini, of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., off Karwar. Mr. Nicholson appeared on behalf of Government; and Mr. Smitham appeared on behalf of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., owners of the steamers. Captain Ismail Cassum of the Brahmini, which was sunk, and Captain Abu Bakar Fakirbhoy, of the Sabarmati, were present in court. Captain Horatio Helbeck, of the s. s. Robert Irvine, and Captain James Sutherland, of the s. s. Baron Cawdor, were appointed by the court to be assessors in the enquiry.

Captain Ismail Cassum, in further examination by Mr. Smetham, said that in all his experience at sea, he had never been held to blame for any accident, nor had he ever been reprimanded.

In answer to the president, witness said that, if instead of stopping the engines, he had kept on full speed ahead, he could have cleared the Sabarmati. Being, however, afraid of striking her, he stopped his engines.

Shahbudin Shamsudin and Bulal Hassan, the second and third officers of the Brahmini, were examined in corroboration of the statement made by Captain Ismail. Two seacunnies were also examined.

Mahomed Husain, third engineer of the Brahmini, in examination by Mr. Nicholson, said that the order to stop the engines was telegraphed at 12-20 a.m. Five or six minutes later, the shock of the collision was felt. Water rushed into the engine-room, and the electric lights were put out. To pump out the water the donkey engine was set going, and continued only for a short time, when the further inrush of water put out the fires.

Gulam Ibrahim, second officer of the Sabarmati, said that, on seeing the red and white lights of the Sabarmati, he feared that a collision was inevitable. He then changed his vessel's course to the starboard and ordered full speed astern. The Sabarmati must have been a quarter of a mile distant when he saw the lights. His steamer struck the Brahmini. At no time did he see the Brahmini's green light.

Dinshah Jeevajee, third officer of the Sabarmatti, said that on the 3rd April last, he came on duty at midnight. The engine was going full speed ahead at the time, performing 95 revolutions, which gave a speed of 11 or 11 1-3 knots per hour. At 12-9 a.m., he received the telegraph to go full speed astern, and in about a minute or a little more after that, he felt the shock of the collision.

The seacunny of the Sabarmati was also examined. He gave the courses steered in obedience to the directions given to him by the ship's officers.

The next witness called was Mr. Robert Ditchburn, Superintending engineer of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.

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Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.

They are Invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.

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18 by 12 by 13 „ ..... „ 16.
12 by 8 by 9½ „ ..... „ 10 (no Drainer)

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And a Lecture by

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£100 3-4 unchanged.
3 per cent Bentes.....£101 3-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....£111 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.....£64 „
Bar Silver in London.....27 7-16 „
Do New York.....59 7-8 „
Exchange on London at Paris.....25'16 1-2—1
Do New York.....4'88 1-8 „
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent., „
Do Short London Bills, 4 1-8 per cent „
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. „

Copper Braziers £86'10 and Yellow Metal 7 1-16
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 40,000 1s. 3 31-32d.

EXCHANGE.—The market is very steady without any change in rates. No concessions whatever being entertained by the Banks, and only a small business done during the day.

Bank Telegraphic .....1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand .....1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits .....1s. 4 7-32d.
3 months' sight Francs.....170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight .....Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do. „ 143 1-2
Japan do. „ 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady during the day, rates opening at Rs. 96 3-16 ready and Rs. 96 1-4 for account improving to Rs. 96 5-16 and Rs. 96 3-8 respectively.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market again to-day was more or less closed owing to the death of another certified Broker. Maneckji Petit S. and W. Co.'s shares have advanced to Rs. 1,835.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet as far as Bombay shippers and speculators are concerned and with no enquiry from Karachi for June. Re-lets are offering for Dunkirk at 15s. 9d.

COALS.—A line in Muir's Navigation is reported for next year at Rs. 13-12-0, and a resale of 500 tons Seebpore, ready delivery, at Rs. 15-8, which is about 4 annas per ton lower than the last lot of this coal was disposed of. The market is quiet with prices rather easier owing to an absence of demand. Forward rates are unchanged.

WHEAT.—The market is firm and prices about 1-2 an anna higher. White Delhi is quoted Rs. 5-3-0 principally owing to the approaching date of delivery.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is quiet with sellers holding out for their rates which are about 4 annas above buyers' ideas.

CASTORSEED is unchanged at Rs. 38;

LINSEED continues in strong demand with business doing at Rs. 8-15 to Rs. 8-15-6 for bold and Rs. 1-11 to Rs. 8-13 per small grain.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm and business is passing at previous rates.

POPPYSEED.—There is a good enquiry at about 6 pie per cwt. higher than last prices at Rs. 8-2-6 to Rs. 8-3.

SEEDS—London quotes—

Linseed..... 52s. April-May
Dunkirk, steady.

SKINS.—The Goat skin sale opened to-day. Slow sales. Bombay 1-2d. to 1d. lower.

Number of Goat skins offered ... 1,373,000
„ Sheep „ ... 1,191,000

COTTON.—The market is steady with little change in rates and moderate demand from shippers and mills. Quotations are practically unaltered excepting for new crops, which are about Re. 1 per candy higher.

1,000 bales were sold on shipper's account and about 800 bales were taken by the mills.

Bengal. Fine...Ready Rs. 213, May Rs. 213 1-2 Jan, 1891 Rs. 178
Do. Fully Good..... „ 212
Broach, Fine..... „ 235
Do. Good..... „ 230 March 1901 Rs 203
Bhownugur Good ..... „ 221
Belatee, ... „ 222 to 217
Khandesh..... „ 218
S. G. Dharwar ..... „ 236
Westerns ..... „ 218

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats quiet, Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports 5,000 bales.

Surats *nil*. Spot 5 16-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov,	Jan.-Feb.
5·23	5·16	4·38	4·29	
plus 1-32	plus 1-32	plus 1-32	plus 1-32	

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports..... 10,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ..... 9,000 „
Do. Continent ..... 11,000 „
Mid-Uplands 9 13-16..... unchanged.
Futures month of July ..... 9·52 plus 2
do do October ..... 8·32 plus 4

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday and Monday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	178
Barsee and Nuggur	2
Berar	86
Total Comras...	266
Dhollera	720
Broach	43
Compta and Dharwar	480
Westerns	230
Bengals	1,316
Sind	502
Total...	3,537

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

Wheat	21,555
Linseed	15,072
Rapeseed	7,611
Gingelly Seed	214
Poppy Seed	5,999
Castor Seed	2,735
Rice	194,484
Myrabollams	6,478

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,525 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 7th April, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,69,446	5,17,002	10.	6,96,723
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	7,52,989
Decrease				Rs. 56,266

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 31st March, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	88,000	2,85,000	4,000	3,77,000
Or per mile of Railway	191	618	9	818
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	11,60,766	34,46,778	—5,706	46,01,838
Total for 13 weeks ...	12,48,766	37,31,778	—1,706	49,78,833
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	79,315	2,44,890	12,030	3,36,235
Per mile of Ry. &c.	172	531	26	729
Total to corresponding date do.	10,77,861	30,58,272	60,819	41,96,952
Increase for the week				Rs. 40,765
Ditto to date				„ 7,81,886

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 14th April, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,056	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	54,717	56,976	...	2,259	51,138	...
Goods	1,35,052	1,24,130	89,922	...	12,75,210	...
Other earnings	5,488	10,792	..	5,304	...	33,592
Total for week	2,53,257	1,70,898	82,359	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	36,86,232	23,93,476	...	...	12,92,756	...

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

MACAFFER—April 25, at Calcutta, Archibald Norman, only child of Archibald and Jean MacAffer, Feachugunge, Sylhet, aged 10 months and 28 days.

PERCY—April 24, at Burrakar, Mathew Percy, late Blast Furnace Manager, formerly of Wigan, Lancashire.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1900.

THE impending visit of the Shah of Persia to St. Petersburg, Berlin, the French Exhibition and London gives actuality to Sir Lepel Griffin's articles on Persia in the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly*. The writer has been for ten years Chairman of the Bank of Persia and in that position was able to acquire an intimate knowledge of the political and commercial relations of that Empire to the outer world. He expressly disclaims any intention of referring to political matters when there is so much agitation at the present moment. He would prefer to relieve the tension which, he acknowledges, now affects the relations of England, Russia, and Persia. His immediate object is to rouse the financial and mercantile classes in England to the necessity of taking a more active interest in the development of Persia, where Russia, France, Germany and Belgium have, in late years, been taking a very large interest. England has hung back owing, in Sir Lepel's opinion, to a want of co-operation amongst her financial and mercantile classes. We doubt if the reason is adequate, but we will waive discussion on that point while ascertaining the views of the writer, who is an adept in everything affecting Persian finance. He urges that at a time when hostile tariffs are closing door after door to English industry, Englishmen, especially merchants, should encourage their Government in a consistent and determined effort to keep those doors open. That the fault does not lie chiefly with the English trader is acknowledged frankly enough in the sentence :—"Politics and political considerations are, of course, inseparable from any question in the East, and especially is it so with Persia." That is really the key of the position. Sir Lepel, however, refuses to believe that the Russian loan to Persia is rightly represented as an event of the first magnitude, or that it practically places the whole foreign policy of Persia for all time in the hands of Russia. He is not convinced by the excited articles written in London, and on the Continent that the loan has dealt a great and permanent blow to English interests in the East In his view the transaction was an ordinary financial incident of no great importance. Practically the application for the loan was made in the first instance in London. The terms demanded were too onerous. The Russian Bank was less exacting and £2,400,000 was advanced by that Bank without any insistence on the control of the Southern Customs, the security without such control being ample.

When the late Shah last visited England, Persia had no national debt. He was informed that by granting concessions he could obtain a great deal of money without any particular trouble on his part and he distributed concessions with both hands. In the result he got at loggerheads with the London money market, at first over the Lottery Concession, and again over the Regie, the famous tobacco monopoly which involved him in no end of trouble with his own subjects and especially the mullahs. Sir Lepel Griffin gives as an explanation that the monopoly fell into inexperienced and rash hands, an explanation which Lord Salisbury might describe in the historical words as "misleading because incomplete." However that may be, the unlucky Shah was compelled to cancel the concession for the purchase, sale, and manufacture of tobacco in Persia, and pay a large compensation to the Company. It became necessary to go into the market for a loan which was raised by the Imperial Bank of Persia to satisfy the rash and inexperienced monopolists. That is now about to be paid off with part of the Russian loan, this part of the transaction being specially advantageous to the English bondholders. But the Russian Bank, as has just been stated, was only applied to after the Bank of Persia had been again asked to supply much needed funds. London financiers were quite willing to oblige on the security of the Customs of Bushire and Kermanshah. All was arranged for the issue of a loan of a million and a quarter sterling on the condition that the Bank officials were to collect the Southern Customs, when the Persian Prime Minister returned to power and refused to sanction the condition. "For reasons which it is unnecessary to discuss here," writes Sir Lepel Griffin quite innocently, "the Prime Minister opposed the continued collection of the Customs by officials of the Imperial Bank and offered instead control in the event of default of the instalments of the loan." The simple reason was that the Bank insisted on the payment of the customs in gold, which is an unknown luxury in Bushire and Kermanshah, and refused to accept the notes of the wealthy local banks in which all commercial transactions were conducted. All business was brought to a standstill, and urgent petitions were sent to the Shah in Teheran—and also to St. Petersburg. Russian agents arrived to make inquiries and telegraph to St. Petersburg—not to Teheran—daily at great length and no small cost. Then the announcement came that the collection of the customs would be resumed by Persian agents and that the Russian Bank would advance two millions four hundred pounds sterling to pay off the Imperial Bank of Persia. We explained this at the time. Subsequently it became known that the Russian loan was advanced on the condition that no money was to be borrowed by Persia from any foreign institution except Russian, until the loan was repaid. That or any other condition must have been accepted for, as Sir Lepel says, the stress of the Persian financial position was exceedingly great. The pay of the army and the civil employes was largely in arrears. Besides the Shah was anxious to see the French Exhibition and the principal European Courts and the King of Kings must travel in state and impress the world with his importance and his inexhaustible wealth.

The Russian Government "practically" guaranteed the £2,400,000, which must be interpreted to mean that if the revenues of the Northern Customs be withheld, the Czar's Government will interest itself in the matter. But there is no actual guarantee. The revenues, the chairman of the Bank is able to assure us, are quite sufficient to pay the interest and instalment of the loan, and the Persian Government retain the balance. The long and the short of it is that the Russian Bank gave the money on conditions very similar to those the London money market refused, and in Sir Lepel Griffin's opinion, no one is to blame but the London financiers themselves. The paying off of all foreign loans was part of the original English proposals. It was the principal or rather the ostensible justification and pretext for the loan that it would pay off at a lower rate of interest the six per cent. loan advanced by the Bank of Persia. The chairman of that Bank refuses to believe that the condition can be operative. Persia must have money to make roads, erect necessary public buildings and generally develop the country, and for that purpose she will borrow from England, from Germany, from Russia herself, and it will be impossible to prevent her. Indeed he pronounces the condition to be not only inoperative, but absurd. If Russia with her vast territory undeveloped, choose to waste her money on Persian roads and railways, why should any one prevent her? Why, indeed! Well simply because judiciously aligned roads and railways may place Persia at Russia's absolute disposal as the Roman roads extended the Roman Dominion from the Euphrates to the Firth of Forth.

A NUMBER of changes are impending in the commands of the American forces in the Phillipines. General Otis is about to return home, and it is believed that General Grant and General Schwan will also soon leave for the United States. For some months General Schwan has been chief of staff to General Otis, but recently he was given the command of the First Brigade First Division, which was formerly held by General Lawton. Colonel Williston of the Artillery, who has been for long the Provost Marshal of Manila, will retire in July on reaching the age limit. It is possible that General Hughes, now military commander of the Veroyans, and who was Provost Marshal of Manila at the time of the outbreak there in February, 1899, will be again appointed to that post. There is a feeling that all these changes bode no good to the Filipinos. Applying the lessons of Spanish dominion the natives are somewhat apprehensive of the change of policy which the return of General Otis indicates. Under Spain's rule, for instance, the mild Blanco went home and was succeeded by General Weyler whose methods were anything but mild. There appears to be some ground for their anxiety as to future American policy, for there is a feeling among the Americans that it is about time to adopt severe and summary measures towards the rebels. By certain persons it is held that the scattered Filipino Army now consists merely of bands of outlaws subject to punishment as such wherever found. This, of course, means that all of the rebels captured should be shot or hanged. The adoption of that policy has, however, been so far prevented by the fact that the Filipinos hold a number of American prisoners, and any summary execution of captured rebels as outlaws would immediately produce reprisals on the other side. Some drastic treatment, however, seems to be necessary in regard to the roving bands of robbers to whom the unsettled state of the islands gives opportunity for successful raids. The trial of three Tagalogs by a Military Commission at Calamba, on Sogunda de Bay, on charges of murder and assault with intent to kill was looked upon as likely to establish a precedent. The three Tagalogs had ambushed a small party of American soldiers, and there was little doubt that the verdict of the Military Commission would be one of guilty, and that the death penalty would follow. When the mail left Manila the outcome of this trial was awaited with considerable interest by Filipinos and Americans. According to a correspondent, if the prisoners were condemned to death, and if the precedent were followed, the Americans would of necessity hang or shoot, after due trial, every native captured fighting against their forces.

A WRITER in a Rangoon contemporary has commenced a series of articles dealing with the history of the Burma Military Police. This force was created in 1885 in consequence of hostilities with the Kingdom of Ava, and consequent disturbances in Upper Burma, while Lower Burma was infested by gangs of armed robbers, whose presence rendered life and property unsafe and insecure. The Burman police, although well-armed and led, showed a lamentable want of courage and discipline when called upon to face these desperate outlaws, and this fact being well known among the latter caused them to systematically commit outrages which could not be tolerated. It was resolved to increase the Indian portion of the force and recruit from among the fighting races of Upper India. The work of re-organisation began in 1886, and by the end of the following year the sanctioned strength had been increased up to 15,000. Colonel Stedman, C. B., was made Inspector-General of Police in Upper Burma, and under his supervision these raw levies were trained into a drilled and disciplined body, capable of undertaking work which had hitherto been performed by men of the army. The whole was divided up into small forces for the districts, in each of which a movable column was kept up. Active operations were carried on in almost every district, and many instances are forthcoming of acts of personal gallantry. The powerful dacoit gangs were broken up, their leaders slain, and the power of the British Government was firmly consolidated. By 1899 most of the military posts had been superseded by military police posts, and as the country quietened down many of the men were withdrawn. After forming reserve battalions those in excess were offered to the military authorities for enlistment. The Chief Commissioner considers the police of Upper Burma, as a whole, to be as fine a body of men as could be mustered, and he thinks that General Stedman is to be congratulated on his success in organising a force, which, after successfully completing the special work for which it was brought into existence, will now furnish some fine regiments to the Indian Army.

PLAGUE, cholera, small-pox and kindred deadly diseases are working sad havoc in the mofussil towns and districts. The former is not increasing, except in Cutch and Mandvie in particular, the last-named being apparently one of the chief seats of the pestilence. Aden, the furthest Indian port, is experiencing a severe visitation, 107 deaths occurring out of 132 cases during the week, and it is also bad in Admednagar. There is a gradual subsidence at Karachi, but the death-rate is excessive compared with the average. This is a notable feature in nearly all the cities throughout the Presidency. The average mortality at Ahmedabad is just over 60, but three weeks ago it exceeded 600, and now is over 500. The deaths from plague are insignificant in number, and the disease cannot be said to be epidemic. It is often said that the reason of abnormal mortality is due to inaccurate registration of plague and Government may have possibly thought the great disparity existing between the actual and the average might be in a measure explained in this way. Special officers have been sent to make investigations, but the result is that they find the swollen death-rate is not due to plague. It is suggested that the native population also know of Ahmedabad's freedom from the disease, and in consequence they flee thither in vast numbers. Thus there is living in that city a superficial population, and no doubt they are largely responsible for the heavy death-rate which is brought about by other deadly diseases. Cholera is appearing in many of the relief camps, and the last place attacked is Rajkote, where the disease is terribly fatal. Experimental treatment is being tried here by xeroform, a yellow chrystal with a smell like iodoform. Its action on the human body is not yet definitely known. The specific was invented by a German physician three years ago.

THE scheme reported to be afoot in London for the appointment of four Law Lords, one each for India, the Cape, Canada and Australia, is probably intended to place the Colonial and Indian representatives who already sit on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the same footing as their English confreres in this body. The latter are all Law Lords, holding life peerages entitling them to seats in the House of Lords, where they hear home appeals. They also sit in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where appeals from India and the Colonies come up. On the Privy Council at present the Right Hon. Samuel J. Way, Chief Justice of Adelaide, represents Australia, Sir John De Villiers, Chief Justice of Capetown, represents South Africa, Sir Samuel H. Strong, Chief Justice, represents Canada ; while Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal, represents India. Should the scheme be carried through therefore these four would have claims to be first appointed.

AN alfresco smoking concert will take place at the Gymkhana on Saturday evening.

LAST evening a variety entertainment was given in the Gaiety Theatre in aid of the funds of the Colaba plague hospital. There was a good audience, and the programme was of an excellent character, Mrs. Michael, Miss Pedraza, Miss Willis, Captain Cuppage, Messrs. B. Defreece, Wimbush, Brooks, Binning, Carroll and Manning taking part. A fuller report will appear in our evening edition.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Marine Court of Enquiry, composed of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Hardcastle, and Captain W. Newell, concluded an investigation into the circumstances attending the collision between the s. s. Sabarmati and the s. s. Brahmini of Messrs. Shepherd and Company off Karwar. The court framed a charge against Ismail Cassum, Captain of Brahmini, of improperly directing the course of the vessel under his command to the starboard, despite the fact that he observed the Sabarmati approaching, thereby causing the loss of his vessel ; also of neglecting to keep on at full speed ahead, after having directed his course to the starboard, to avert collision. The court reserved their decision till the 9th inst.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Tientsin (extra) left Singapore on the 29th April, and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 10th instant.

AHMEDABAD PRANTIJ RAILWAY. statement of traffic, week ending 17th March, 1900, Rs. 5,593 ; increase on corresponding week of last year, Rs. 2,248 ; total earnings from 1st. Jan., to 17th March, 1900, Rs. 62,972 ; increase from 1st January to 17th March, 1900, Rs. 24,781.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY. statement of Traffic, week ending 17th March, 1900, Rs. 14,153 ; increase on corresponding week of last year, Rs. 12, 193 ; total earnings from 1st Jan., to 17th March, 1900, Rs. 1,54,820 ; increase from 1st. January to 17th March, 1900, Rs. 1,36,374.

LIEUTENANT REGINALD DAVIE SCOTT, of H.M.S. Pheasant, who was recently shot by a sentry at Esquimalt, British Columbia, for failing to answer the challenge (see "Naval and Military") has succumbed to his wounds. Lieutenant Scott entered the Royal Navy in July 1889. He became a midshipman in 1891, a sub-lieutenant in 1895, and a lieutenant in 1897.

THE daily average number of relief workers for the week ended April 14 was, in Hissar 61,183, Rohtak 24,859, Gurgaon 9,894, Delhi 1,976, Karnal 5,984, Multan 360, Lahore 287 and Shahpur 4,709. The total expenditure on all kinds of relief up to date was Rs. 1,38,814 in Hissar, Rs. 31,399 in Rohtak, Rs. 12,465 in Gurgaon, and Rs. 10,114 in Shahpur.

THE death took place on Tuesday, April 10, at Notton House, Chippenham, of Lady Awdry, the widow of Sir John Wither Awdry, in her 87th year. She was the second daughter of the late Bishop of Bombay, and married in 1839, as his second wife, Sir John Wither Awdry, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Bombay, from 1839 to 1841. Sir John died in 1878.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Friday was 98. There were 36 fresh cases of plague and 38 deaths. On Saturday the total mortality reported was 86. There were 49 fresh cases of plague recorded and 44 deaths, 40 of the latter occurring on previous dates.

MR. J. B. LEE, Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, having resigned his seat on the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on his approaching departure for England, Mr. W. Touch, Manager, National Bank of India, Ld., has accepted the invitation of the Committee, to fill the vacancy.

IT is anticipated that the Kola-Rajapur Khal section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will be ready to be opened for passenger traffic early next month. The time occupied in the journey from Calcutta to Madras, Midnapur and intermediate stations will be shortened by several hours on the opening of the new section and the mail service will be correspondingly improved.

THE actual amount to be spent on water-works, sanitary improvements and new roads, etc., in Simla from 1898 to 1903 amounts to Rs. 15,79,000. Of this the Municipality provides Rs. 7,89,000, Imperial funds Rs. 5,26,000, and Provincial funds Rs. 2,63,000. Most of the improvements in the water-supply have been completed, and it is proposed to spend five lakhs this year and five next year on the sewage system and road-making.

COMMON sense, the Lahore paper remarks, does sometimes rise superior to *dustoor*. For many years the Judges of the Allahabad High Court have, involuntarily as it were, made the work of the Court in the hot weather a burden to themselves and to all others engaged in it by persistently sitting during the very worst hours of the day, namely from 11 a.m., till 4 p. m. Now at last a change has been ordered, and in future the Court will sit during the summer months from 7 a.m., till noon.

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe yesterday morning by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer, Imperator, were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons of the Bombay High Court and Miss Parsons ; the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust and Mrs. Hughes ; Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, Director of Military Education in India ; Sir Jehanghir Cawasji Jehanghir and Lady Jehanghir ; Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court, and others.

THE weekly report of plague in the Punjab, dated April 24th, shows a total of 41 cases and 20 deaths in the Jullunder district, 10 cases and seven deaths in the Hoshiarpur district, and one death in Patiala State. In the Jullundur district, 12 villages are concerned, namely Nawashahr, Bhat, Jandiali, Kahma, Barwa, Ladipur, Malupota, Amargarh, Sauna, Bahram, Kaleran and Thandian. In the Hoshiarpur district three villages are mentioned, namely, Denwal Kalan, Bachhaori and Alipur ; and in Patiala State the village of Haidoa alone is infected.

ON the representation of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the East Indian Railway authorities have made arrangements with the Bengal and North-Western Railway that freight charges on indigo shall be reduced from third class to second class, viz., from 2-3rds. of a pie to 1-2 a pie per maund per mile. The intimation of this reduction in freight, which is to come into force from the 1st of July next, has been received with much satisfaction by the representatives of the indigo industry in Calcutta, and also by the Behar Indigo Planters' Association.

THE rules to be observed by those to whom permission is given to shoot in Astor this year are published. The ground opened is the catchment areas of the streams flowing from the Kamri and Burzil Passes in the direction of Kashmir, and the Harpo, La Banak La, and Alampi La Passes in the direction of Skardu. No sportsman is allowed to travel down the Gilgit road below Astor, Red bears, shapu, and some ibex may be got, but the chances of markhor are small. Sportsmen may take their own "shikaris" if there be nothing against them. The Astor season is divided into two periods, namely 1st April to 30th June, and 1st July to 30th September. Captain Bretherton, Assistant Honorary Secretary, Kashmir Game Laws, gives information about the Astor shooting.

THE total trade of Assam with the other provinces of India declined during 1898-99 from 937 lakhs, or a decrease of 72 lakhs. Imports decreased by about 7 per cent or 28 lakhs of rupees, but this was probably accounted for by the fact that the earthquake created an exceptional demand with a consequent reaction in the following year. On the export side, although the weights exported increased, the value of the trade, owing to the fall in the price of rice and tea, decreased by 44 lakhs of rupees. Large quantities of coal which had accumulated at Dibrugarh in the previous year owing to the difficulty of navigating the Brahmaputra, were shipped during the year, the total quantity exported being nearly double that of the previous year, and the same causes operated to cause a considerable increase in the quantity and value of the timber exported. Although the quantity of tea exported increased to 1,082,931 maunds from 1,009,671 maunds, its value declined from 352 lakhs to 327 lakhs ; on account of the good harvests in Bengal the province was unable to find a market for its unhusked rice, as food grains sold at lower prices in Bengal than in Assam.

IN continuation of the instructions issued on that part of the Indian Plague Commission's report dealing with Mr. Haffkine's system of anti-plague inoculation, the Government of India, regarding it as of the greatest importance that all precautions should be adopted in the use of the serum, has now laid down the following rules for strict observance. The actual operation is to be entrusted only to trained and reliable persons, and supervision must be exercised over them to ensure that they use sterilized implements. With a view to remove any possible ground for distrust as to the conveyance of disease by inoculation from one person to another, the syringe is to be sterilized in the presence of the persons about to be inoculated ; and all persons employed in performing inoculations are enjoined to provide themselves with a spirit lamp for sterilization by holding the needle in the flame. Finally, in order to prevent the possibility of the contamination of the vaccine while in use, it is directed that after a bottle has been opened, and only a portion of its contents actually used, the remainder be invariably thrown away.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Branch of the Famine Fund held in the Town Hall on Saturday morning, the Honorary Secretary reported that the amount at credit in the Bank of Bengal was Rs. 2,52,000. With reference to a letter from Mr. Fanshawe, Comissioner of the Delhi Division asking for another sum of Rs. 50,000 for the relief of the respectable poor, the Committee decided that the utmost they could give the Delhi Division for this purpose would be one lakh, of which eighty-one thousand had already been granted. Mr. Fanshawe estimated his requirements for relief to agriculturists at Rs. 9,75,000, and Colonel Montgomery, Commissioner of Rawal Pindi Division, asked for Rs. 2,50,000 for the same object. After some discussion the Committee decided that, after keeping one lakh as a temporary reserve for meeting unforeseen demands and the claims of other districts, the balance at their disposal should be divided between the Delhi and Rawalpindi Divisions in the proportions of 3 and 1 respectively, and sums of Rs, 150,000 and Rs. 50,000 were thus allotted. Of the amount received from the Central Committee for distribution among Native States, the Committee decided to give certain preliminary grants amounting to Rs. 11,500, and to defer the allotment of the balance until it had been ascertained what the further requirements of the States were.

A LIVERPOOL telegram states that the most important expedition of surveyors and engineers that has hitherto left for West Africa sailed on April 4th, in the Eldor, Dempster liner Sokoto. The expedition numbered 11 members, who were in charge of Surveyor H. Berger. It is being sent entirely for the new Kumasi Railway extension from Tarkwa. Owing to the rainy season only six weeks or two months' work can be accomplished this time and the party has orders to use all expedition in executing the survey work. The expedition will return in two months with the plans and specifications, and by the time the rainy season is over plant and material will be ready for forwarding from this country. The speed is rendered necessary by the great attention which is now being centred on the gold regions of Ashanti through which the new line will run.

THE resolution of the recent Educational Conference in favour of the abolition of Persian from the primary course of Anglo-Vernacular schools has roused the Anjuman-i-Islamia of Lahore to protest. This body has prepared a memorial which it is proposed to present to the Lieutenant-Governor, in which it is recalled that a similar recommendation of the Educational Conference of 1892 with regard to primary schools was not sanctioned by Government. The memorialists submit that nothing has occurred since 1892 to justify the Government in sanctioning a step which it refused to sanction eight years ago. The reason given by the Educational Conference for their proposal is that the excision of Persian would lead to an improvement in the study of English and the Vernacular. The memorialists, however, contend that a thorough grounding in Persian is necessary to a correct knowledge of Urdu, and is much more practically useful than Arabic or Sanskrit. They further point out that Persian has been the court language of the Punjab for centuries, and "until it was replaced by Urdu recently it has been very generally regarded as the language of the educated classes, and always employed as a medium of instruction and epistolary intercourse."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

INDIA AND THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the Commons, said that all the animals and stores supplied by India to the Army in South Africa would be replaced or paid for by the Imperial Government.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

Mr. Wyndham, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that no communication had passed between the War Office and General Buller regarding the publication of the Spion Kop despatches, but a communication had passed between Lord Roberts and General Buller in regard thereto.

CASUALTIES.

Lieut. Theobald, 9th Lancers, has been killed at Thabanchu.

Lieutenant Murch, Royal Artillery, who was wounded near Wepener, has succumbed.

Lieut. Geary, of the Hampshires, was killed.

ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS NEAR THABANCHU.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Reuter wiring from Thabanchu says that the Boers on Sunday made a determined attempt to seize a pass in the mountains and capture a convoy.

General French attacked their flank, sending his troops up precipitous mountains.

Darkness setting in enabled the Boers to withdraw.

The Boer position was almost impregnable.

LATER.

A Daily News telegram from Thabanchu, dated 29th ult., states the Boers are in considerable strength in the immediate vicinity.

We captured a Boer convoy on the 30th.

Our Cavalry and Artillery engaged the enemy to-day.

The Boers brought five guns into action.

BOERS ROUND THABANCHU.

RUNDLE'S POSITION VERY STRONG.

LONDON, MAY 1.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, 30th ult., reports that the Boers were very persistent in their attacks round Thabanchu on Saturday and Sunday but that the position occupied by General Rundle's Division was very strong. General Rundle was assisted by Gordon's and Dickson's Cavalry Brigades, Smith-Dorrien's Infantry Brigade and a body of Mounted Infantry under Ian Hamilton.

BOERS IN FORCE AT WINDSORTON.

A considerable force of Boers has arrived at Windsorton, situated to the north of Kimberley and south of Warrenton.

They have arrested a number of Loyalists.

BRITISH ORDERED TO QUIT JOHANNESBURG.

In consequence of the explosion at Begbie's works at Johannesburg all Britishers except a few have been ordered to quit within forty-eight hours.

GENEROSITY OF BENGAL TROOPS.

The whole of the Bengal Infantry stationed in Mauritius have sent one day's pay to the widows and orphans of the Colonial troops of Natal.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The following casualties have occurred in the Indian Contingent in South Africa:—Died of dysentery—Private F. Brown, 19th Hussars; and diarrhœa—Private Coran, 2nd Gordons.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BANQUET BY THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

LONDON, MAY 1.

A banquet was given last night at the Hotel Cecil by the British Empire League, the Duke of Devonshire presiding.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of York, Duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Chamberlain were present, the object of the meeting being to recognise the services of the Colonial troops and welcome the Australian Federation delegates.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales who made a speech, spoke highly of the Colonial troops.

Lord Salisbury also dwelt upon the splendid services they had rendered and the impression the co-operation of our Colonies had created on the whole world, which had been further enabled to foresee that as time progressed parts of the Empire would be drawn much closer and the Empire's force proportionately increased.

Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped for an early consummation of Australian Federation which would tend to greater unity of the Empire.

SIR GEORGE WHITE IN ENGLAND.

General Sir George and Lady White dined with her Majesty the Queen, this evening.

A JAPANESE BATTLE-SHIP ASHORE.

The Japanese battleship Asaki went ashore at Southsea this afternoon. The tide is falling and the situation of the vessel is precarious.

LATER.

The Japanese battle-ship Asaki, which went ashore at Southea, has been floated.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick introduced a Resolution, authorising a grant of £1,930,000 to complete the Uganda Railway.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Another accident took place at the Paris Exhibition to-day when the scaffolding collapsed in the machinery gallery. Two workmen were killed and two injured.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY GRANT.

The Commons have voted the Uganda Railway grant by 185 against 40 votes.

GRAND NAVAL REVIEW AT KOBE.

The Emperor of Japan has held a grand review of thirty Japanese men-of-war at Kobe.

THE REDUCTION OF TRANSFERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

I understand that the reports of the local bodies on the proposals for reducing the transfers recently circulated by the Government of India have not yet begun to come in. There is no probability therefore of the new scheme being brought into force until after March 1901.

ENGAGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

A Levée and State dinner will take place here on the 24th May, the State Ball on the 28th May, and a Viceregal garden-party on the 17th May.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

A further improvement took place on both sides of India last week as regards plague, the number of deaths falling from 393 to 343 in Calcutta, from 835 to 595 in the Bengal mofussil, from 530 to 448 in Bombay City, from 398 to 284 in Karachi, and from 1,037 to 693 in Bombay mofussil. Aden also reports a reduction from 107 to 86 deaths. The total deaths for India are 2,498 against 3,365, seven days ago.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Herapath, 2nd Lincolnshires (South Africa), becomes Second in Command of the 1st Battalion at Secunderabad.

Captain Graham, 4th Hussars, has been granted six months' sick leave, home. Lieutenant Dunbar, 20th Hussars, becomes Aide-de-Camp to General Westmacott, commanding at Mhow.

THE MADRAS MILITARY ACCOUNTS CASE.

FULL BENCH JUDGMENTS.

MADRAS, MAY 1.

At the High Court, yesterday, a Full Bench sat again to deliver judgment in the Military Accounts extortion case. Nine separate judgments were delivered, occupying over two hours.

The Chief Justice delivered an elaborate judgment dealing with all the points of law raised in the Advocate-General's certificate. He held that the tendering of a pardon to D'Santos was illegal, but that it did not vitiate the admissibility of his evidence, because when he gave the evidence he had pleaded guilty, and nothing therefore remained at issue between himself and the Crown. He was consequently a competent witness. The Chief Justice also held that the first count, relating to conspiracy and abetment of extortion or bribery, was a good one, that there was misjoinder of charges, and that the objection taken by the Hon. Mr. Norton for the accused as to the jurisdiction of the Full Bench in the review was not valid.

Mr. Justice Shephard, who concurred with the Chief Justice, also delivered a separate judgment upholding the legality of the count as regards the conspiracy.

Mr. Justice Boddam concurred with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shephard as regards the legality of the count relating to conspiracy, and went further and stated that there was no misjoinder of charges.

Justices Benson, Moore and Davies held that the count was bad in law.

Mr. Justice Davies also held that the evidence of D'Santos was inadmissible on the fact.

The majority of the Court held that there was no evidence to convict the accused Subramania Iyer on the second count, which related to a bribe of Rs. 100, alleged to have been paid by the clerk Balasundram on the 27th of August, 1897. On the sixth count, which related to a bribe of Rs. 10 given by the same man, they held that there was ample evidence on record to trace the payment to the first accused, and by him to the Madras Bank for the purchase of Government Paper.

The majority of the Judges, therefore, confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Justice Davies alone held that the conviction was unsupported by the evidence and he was therefore quashing the conviction and sentence and for the release of the accused.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The P. & O. Co's steamer China arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno from Bombay arrived at Singapore to-day, the 1st instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay, on the 30th ultimo.

The same Company's steamer Dominico Balduino left Aden for Bombay on the 30th ultimo and is expected to arrive here on Saturday, the 5th instant, early morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia sailed from Aden, for Bombay, via Karachi, on the morning of the 30th April and is expected here on the 10th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem left Colombo, for Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 30th April.

The same Company's s. s. India, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 30th April.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed:—Steady.

Surats:—Quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	64
Bar Silver	27 7-16

THE EAST INDIAN SQUADRON.

H. M. S. MELPOMENE is still at Aden awaiting the arrival of her relief H. M. S. Cossack, which left England on April 18. The latter, therefore, will not get away to pay off until about the middle of May two months after due date. The Marathon is also at Aden awaiting orders, it being yet uncertain whether she will come to Bombay or go to Mauritius. Nothing further has been heard of the Highflyer, but as it is now late in the season it is doubtful if Admiral Bosanquet will leave Trincomalee. His Excellency will now most probably cause the Highflyer to proceed to Trincomalee before taking over and will hoist his flag on the new flagship there, not, as before anticipated, either in Bombay harbour or at Aden.

THE TOWN HALL ORGAN.

THE recommendation of the Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the condition of the organ in the Town Hall that an expert be brought out from England has been agreed to and Mr. Biggs, of Messrs. Bishop and Co., London, has inspected the instrument and sent in his report. His estimate is less than was anticipated, and if Government agree to his recommendation the organ will not be fit to use for a further three months, as a great portion of the parts will have to be shipped to London to be re-voiced. It is hoped the expenditure will be sanctioned, and if so the public may anticipate a series of organ recitals after the completion of the work.

MAJOR-GENERAL WODEHOUSE is transferred from the Presidency to the Sind District, but continues to officiate in command of the Secunderabad district.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on April 12, says:—I hear that the Czar has sent a very cordial telegram of congratulation to the Prince of Wales on his recent preservation, and that it was answered in equally friendly terms. The Russian Emperor has lately repeated his intention not to hamper England in her present difficulties in any way, and to do nothing against the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty concerning Beira.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

THE Stock Exchange is beginning to lose patience with our warriors at the front. Both Lord Roberts and General Buller are distinguishing themselves by "masterly inactivity" which seems to result in small bodies of our troops allowing themselves to be captured by "Boer" contingents which are greatly emboldened by British inaction. Some say that the need of horses is at the bottom of our immobility, others will have it that Roberts is working out a deep-laid plan. It is one of the great drawbacks of this campaign that the difficulties of transport and of remounts render the rapid following up of successes impossible.

When Bloemfontein was occupied by the British Army there seemed to be a fair prospect of a speedy end of the campaign. Hence the stock markets shook themselves free from the influence of the war with the exception, of course, of the Kaffir Circus, which was, and partly still is, dominated by the fear of possible damage to the mines. Now the less promising military outlook reasserts itself. As a result we have had sales of the National War Loan on the approach of another instalment, which would probably not have been effected if there were indications that the war was drawing to a close. There has also been less inclination to increase commitments in other directions and the Kaffir Circus is, of course, depressed a trifle more. A set-back in Yankee Rails coincided with the pause in the other departments, and there was also the fear that business would suffer from the intervening Easter holidays. But there is that to be said, that any important British success or even a spirited advance, would have a very important bearing upon the stock markets, and who will deny that both must eventually come to pass? The attempt to assassinate the Prince of Wales was happily frustrated, and the Stock Exchange expressed its sympathy with the popular Prince by singing "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The tune proved, however, better known than the words of the song. The attempt was, if anything, a "Bear" point, but it had little effect upon the markets, everybody rejoicing at its failure. Perhaps the dulness of Home Rails was intensified by it, as it bodes ill for the Paris Exhibition, and, therefore, would prove injurious to the Southern passenger lines. The movement in American Rails has not nearly come to an end, and the more pronounced the reaction the stronger should prove the recovery. The Foreign market has, apart from a few fluctuations, been very firm, Spanish and Rio Tinto being more especially in favour. The latter at one time reached the record price of 60. Copper has shown great strength, and Copper Mining shares have been very active and higher. Utah and Avino, after their brief set-back, should again go ahead. South Americans have been fairly steady, while Industrials have enjoyed a somewhat intermittent demand. By the way, Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co. announce that Mr. Robert Gordon and Mr. Frederick William Lawrence having decided to retire from active business, withdraw from the firm. Mr. Clinton Edward Dawkins, heretofore financial member of the Viceroy of India's Council, is admitted as partner. Mr. Edward Charles Grenfell is also authorised to sign the name of the firm. The retirement of Mr. Gordon, who has been so long and honourably associated with this important firm, will be much regretted in City circles, where his unfailing courtesy and kindness increased the respect commanded by his financial abilities.

The Board of Trade returns for March and for the first three months of 1900 testify to a continued expansion of our import and export trade, which, in view of all the circumstances of the time, including war in South Africa and famine and plague in India, cannot but be regarded as very encouraging. The declared value of the imports shows an increase of £3,429,746, against a decrease in March last year of £1,920,441; and that of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures an increase of £3,071,298, whereas for March, 1899, though a nominal increase of £1,490,536 was shown, it was almost fully accounted for by the fact that last year the value of the new ships sold to foreign owners was for the first time added to the export side of the account. Finally, the declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise shows for March this year an increase of £424,068, following an increase of £141,696 in March last year. If we take the totals for the first quarter of the year the appearances are certainly not less healthy; the imports show a gain of £8,835,952, as against a decrease for the first three months of 1899 of £856,625; while the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures show a gain of £10,145,189, following a gain of £4,346,923 for the first quarter of 1899, which latter sum, however, included £2,224,289 as the value of the new ships sold abroad, and was therefore possibly to this extent, and certainly to some extent within this limit, overestimated. This year, of course, the comparison is a just one, the value of the ships having been included for both the periods compared. The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show a gain of £483,488 for the three months, or little more than the gain for March alone; but it follows an increase for the corresponding period last year of £1,129,863. Our mere "handling" trade, therefore, does not seem to be declining, and as regards the increase in our imports it seems to be so fully counterbalanced by the increase in our exports that there is no reason to suppose that it any longer represents any adverse tendency, such as the withdrawal of British capital from abroad, and in this section the tone is not sanguine.

The first dividend of the Lyceum Theatre Company is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and the accounts of the company are promised within the next few days. The result is certainly disappointing to those who did not look askance at the prospectus, but it has been feared for some time past that the profits would not come up to the expectations, held out in that document, and this fear has been reflected in the price of the shares, which is now about 12s. 6d. A "careful estimate" of the revenue of the company in the prospectus pointed to an income of £23,859 which, after providing for debenture interest and redemption, and dividend on the preference shares, would leave sufficient to pay 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, and a further sum of £4,509, which could be dealt with if thought advisable in increasing the ordinary share dividend. It is to be trusted that the report will satisfactorily explain the discrepancy, and, as everybody knows, the theatre has had a good deal of ill-luck to contend with since the company was formed.

In consideration of the prominence of Messrs. Price M'Cormick, and Co., of New York, in relation to the early estimates of the American cotton crop of 1899-1900, now in course of marketing the following remarks on the present influences and outlook from their circular dated New York, March 29 are worth quoting. "Apparently the admittedly bullish features of the current crop position have become impotent, so far as their effect upon speculation is concerned, as the feature of the week's transactions has been a transference of speculative interest from the old to the new crop positions. The failure of the summer months to respond further to the legitimate influence of the limited supplies has discouraged holders of contracts and induced considerable liquidation as a result of which the tendency of these months has been towards a lower level. However, the reports from the south to the effect that planting is backward and that the crop will receive a late start, have induced many of those who have heretofore been interested in the current crop months to transfer their contracts to the new crop positions in the belief that existing conditions may find expression in a still further narrowing of differences. It is noteworthy, however, that the Southern spot markets continue very steady, holders showing no disposition to make any concessions as yet; and, as the contract markets are selling upon a relatively lower basis than the Southern markets, it seems unlikely that the former will decline materially further unless the latter should develop a receding tendency. The advices from abroad have during the past week been of a less favourable character than heretofore. The famine in India is reported to be much worse than had been expected, and this fact has naturally exerted a depressing influence upon Manchester, and as a consequence consumers have been buying only from hand to mouth. As a matter of fact, spinners and speculators alike seem disposed at the moment to await further developments in connection with the new crop, which, it must be admitted, is not starting off under very favourable auspices."

A New York report on the copper market says:—"The consensus of opinion in the trade is that the top of the market has not yet been reached. At any rate, no sharp decline is looked for. The future depends largely upon the course of the foreign market. If the present European activity continues, and it is proved that the demand from that quarter has been genuine, then there are strong indications of an advancing market. We are informed on good authority that the German electrical and copper wire concerns are extremely busy, running their plants day and night. It is also said in this connection that they are working on a large accumulation of orders. The accumulation was caused by the fact that when the market began to look soft a short time ago these manufacturers held off, awaiting lower prices for copper. They delayed the work at their mills on this account, and now the pressure for deliveries has forced them to run their plants continuously in order to meet the deliveries which they promised their customers."

The increased interest which is now being taken by both railway companies and traders in the use of large waggons for the carriage of minerals is very gratifying to those who have been advocating this reform. While there is yet a large amount of other missionary work to be done, we have the Caledonian 50 ton bogie trucks, and a more recent experiment of the Great Western Railway in building some 20 ton coal waggons, these latter being only the four-wheel type. The Leeds Forge Company, who have consistently advocated the use of larger waggons, have recently constructed a number of 30-ton all-steel bogie coal waggons which effect a very great saving in deadweight and train length. The underframes and bogies of these waggons are constructed of pressed steel frame plates, in the manufacture of which the Leeds Forge Company has of late years come into such prominence, both as regards design, workmanship, and material. There are no rolled sections used in either underframes or bogies, with the exception of the axle-guard wearing strips, which are made renewable; all other parts are pressed by hydraulic machinery from Leeds Forge Siemens acid mild steel plates of best boiler quality. These waggons are claimed by the makers to be without exception the finest bogie waggons yet produced, and far superior to any constructed in America.

The Stratford works of the Great Eastern Railway Company has just completed a magnificent engine for the exhibition at Paris. The Claud Hamilton, as it has been called after the chairman of the Company, is the largest that can be built for the G. E. gauges, and ran a trial trip recently at a speed of 60 miles an hour. The length of engine and tender is 53 ft., and the diameter of the driving wheels is 7 ft. Liquid fuel is used, the engine being fired by oil on Mr Holden's system. It carries 715 gallons each journey, while the capacity of the water tank is 2,790 gallons. When loaded, the weight of the engine is 50 tons 1 cwt., and that of the tender, 36 tons.

In the "Monthly Record" of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for March the official correspondence relates to errors in telegrams passing between Manchester and Cawnpore, the marking of cut piece goods for India, falsely reeled Indian yarns for Tonquin (a complaint made by the Manchester Chamber to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce), the late delivery of yarns and piece goods for India, the shipment of unchopped piece goods to China for fraudulent marking there, the question of the certification of invoices for Brazil, sanitary dues at Algiers, a proposal for the formation of a British Chamber of Commerce in Tunis, telegraphic communications via Aden, and the tariffs in adjacent British, French and German colonies in West Africa. The number includes, also, the usual statistics and reports, and various reproductions of information on matters of current commercial interest.

WHY WE ARE FIGHTING THE BOERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been asking people if they are at all aware why the Boers have taken up arms against us, and why we have gone to war, and I find very few people have the remotest idea why this animosity has been exhibited by the Boers, as we actually left the two Republics to do much as they pleased. No Boer would or could deny that the Boers left the Cape Colony in 1838 and 1839, for the sole reason that the British Government emancipated their slaves. The Boers always complained at the time, that they did get sufficient or proper compensation for the manumission of their slaves, and many declared they did not get compensation at all, as a portion of the grant had lapsed by not having been drawn by the Cape Government, and a fresh grant was not obtainable. On the emancipation of the slaves taking place the Trek Boers determined to throw off the trammels of British rule, and leave the Cape Colony, which then only was supposed to extend as far as the Orange River, and they left with the avowed intention of subjugating the native races outside of the Colony unfettered by British interference. However they met with many obstacles in endeavouring to carry out their intentions. Firstly, when they occupied Natal, by the opposition of Dingaan, the Chief of the Zulus, who treacherously attacked and destroyed Pieter Retief and 75 Boers. The Zulus were, however severely punished by Piet Uys who attacked them and defeated them with great slaughter, insomuch that the "Zaid Afrikaans", a Dutch paper of the period, stated that the Tugela River was red with the blood of the Zulus! After this little episode the Dutch Boers occupied Port Natal. This did not please the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and a British force was sent to Natal who promptly turned out the Boers and took possession of the port. The Boers, however, laid siege to the British troops, and Captain Smith and his 600 men were nearly starved before more troops arrived, when the Dutch Boers were driven off. They then retired to the Transvaal and after obstinate fighting with Motsdikatse, the chief of the Kaffir races, who owned the Transvaal territory, defeated him and seized the country, and also the Orange Free State. They were very angry with the British for ejecting them from Natal where they hoped to establish a new colony, under the "Vierkleur" (four colours) the Dutch flag. In 1867 or 1868, they were still more exasperated with the English Government, for somewhere about that time Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of the Cape Colony, learning from the reports of missionaries who lived in the Transvaal and other adjacent native territories, that the Boers were subjugating and tyrranising over the Kaffirs, with a view of enslaving them, issued a Proclamation declaring all the native races in Africa up to the 22nd degree of south latitude to be under British protection. This did not seem, however, to deter the Boers from going on with their subjugation of the native races and only just before the present war commenced they were continually and actively engaged in hostilities with the adjacent, native tribes, and the Proclamation of the British Government become abortive, as we confined our action to protests which the Boers ignored. The cause of the present war with the Boers is entirely due to the course England adopted in the abrogation of slavery, there is no mistake about this fact, and the Boers have been educating their children for years past to train themselves for war, to re-establish slavery in South Africa. A great deal has been written about the war, but people generally do not seem to grasp that the real cause of quarrel is the question of slavery, and it is little to say that if the Boers were victorious the Kaffir races would be enslaved and the Uitlanders working in the Transvaal Mines perhaps also. Would it not be wise under present circumstances to employ the Indian army to bring the war to an end at once. The truth that is written about the Boers and his Bijbel (Bible) and his primitive religious sentiments are all nonsense, he is fighting to re-establish slavery in South Africa, and if you talk to him he will tell you slavery is authorised by the Bible. This abolition of slavery is the sin of the English nation in Boer eyes.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON,
Major General.

Hyderabad, Deccan, April 25.

MAHABLESHWAR JOTTINGS.

A MAHABLESHWAR correspondent writes:—One is apt to associate what is called "The Season" with an endless round of gaiety and pleasure; but it does not necessarily follow, and hence one is almost afraid of stepping on a tennis or badminton court in any other attitude than that of seriousness, business-likeness, and "fight to the finish" style. Such is the frame of mind our mofussil friends bring to the various kinds of sport indulged in here. At the same time, we, from Bombay, must admire them for it, and for their brilliant exposition of out-door games generally. My husband has just taken up golf and religiously plays in any handicaps that may be going, but he rarely ever sends in his card. He never did like calling. He informed me that he hadn't got beyond the "tut, tut" stage whatever that might be. I think it is something connected with a Mahomedan cemetery, which is on the Mahableshwar links. The season may be said now to be in full swing. I haven't seen any notice in your paper respecting the opening ball of the season at Government House. It was exceedingly kind of their Excellencies to have given it, especially at a time of family sorrow and bereavement.

The ball-room and grounds were tastefully decorated, and Lady Northcote has earned undying thanks for her thoughtfulness in carpeting all the walks, which enabled us to keep our dresses spotlessly clean.

The mountain air agrees with the Governor's Band, for its playing, if it were possible, is better than when in Bombay.

After the ball was over, the next event of any importance was a charming "at home," given by Lady Northcote in the Government House grounds. Owing doubtless to a due care for pretty dresses, the tennis courts were not patronised very largely, but croquet and putting were decidedly popular.

There was quite a goodly number of prizes awarded for the scores in the latter game, and the returns sent in must have pleased even the redoubtable "Colonel" Bogey.

Many refreshment tables were dotted about the grounds, and the pleasure and comfort of all were carefully attended to by Lady Northcote herself. Her Excellency never fails to impress everyone with the brilliancy of entertaining and the grace and charm of her manner.

On April 20, there was a successful gymkhana held on the Race-Course. The weather was very chilly and those who went in muslin and holiday attire felt sorry they left their more sombre garments at home. The events, six in number, were of a more or less amusing character.

The Tilting and Tent Pegging in couples was won very easily by Mrs. Ismay and Mr. Hill. It would be almost impossible to conceive a better exhibition by any lady of tilting at the ring, combined with such superb horsemanship. Owing to a certain amount of self-consciousness, probably, the tilting by some of the other ladies, may be said to be somewhat imaginary. The Ball and Bucket Race was won after a hard struggle by Miss Proudfoot and Mr. Drysdale, Mrs. Chitty and Captain Greig being a good second. There were many competitors in the Thread and Needle Race. One expected to see considerable delay in the gallant attempts of the gentlemen to thread the needles, but owing to careful coaching and much labial preparations this was not to be. It was won in good time by Mrs. Stanton and Captain Greville. Besides these there were a special race for gentlemen only, the Whistling Stakes, and a Cigar and Umbrella Race.

This latter was won in finished style by Mrs. Murray and Mr. Fisher. It seems an easy matter to light a cheroot and ride with it lighted to the winning post, carrying an open umbrella; but some took an unconscionable time to do the first, many more failed to keep up the vital spark to the finish, and others, with restive horses, found it very difficult to re-mount with an umbrella.

The first Golf Handicap was played off on the 18th and the returns showed some excellent play.

In the Gentlemen's Handicap, Mr. Thomas with a handicap of two only, won from "Colonel" Bogey with four up. Mr. Blaksby was a good second with three up, and the third place fell to Mr. Drysdale with all even.

To judge from the conversation on golf after practice rounds the "Colonel" is having a bad time of it, and must look to his laurels. However he still places a great deal of reliance on the Rotten Row of the Race-Course, which is a source of exasperation to golfers, the cemetery referred to above, and correct scoring.

In the Ladies' Handicap, Mrs. Tate and Miss E. Bythell showed that their hand had not lost its cunning, for to start from scratch and finish with two up respectively, was a most creditable score against the renowned "Mrs. Bogey." Miss Rampay with a handicap of five was third with one up, and Mrs. Buchanan from scratch fourth with all even. Among the most popular amusements on the hill are the badminton "at home" gatherings. We have had three such given by Mrs. Batty, Mrs. Aston, and Mrs. Tate. They are held in the mornings bi-weekly, and are largely attended. The badminton shed on these mornings presents an animated appearance, and sometimes play is kept up till quite late in the morning. Badminton has quite a new aspect when one is met at the entrance by a charming friend, plied with various viands, strawberries, &c., and other genial friends arrange for you to play in different sets of the popular game. We have been most fortunate in having as hostesses on these occasions such ladies as those mentioned, so well known for their graceful tact and genial hospitality.

THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH.

ONE of the 21st Field Battery which went to Durban from Secunderabad with the Indian Contingent last year, writes to his brother in Bombay as follows:—

MARCH 7.

Thanks for your welcome letters. I was more pleased when I got the heaps of letters, papers, and the parcels than I was when the relief column came in. I daresay you have heard when we were relieved. Buller marched in on the 4th instant, but we were relieved on the 28th February from the long and trying siege without a shot being fired by the relief column. The Boers round Ladysmith fled, and would not give Buller a chance to have a go at them, as I think we gave them as much as they bargained for; they only had time to carry themselves away, so horses, cattle, provisions, ammunition, etc., were simply left to our mercy, and I can assure you we did ample justice to the provisions. They were very much needed, as we were at the extreme end of our tether, and at the point of starvation. Tommy's great want during the siege was tobacco, his chief brands being "dried apple leaves" and "dried peach leaves." You can imagine what the smokers suffered.

I don't think this war will last much longer, as the Boers are getting slaughtered at every corner now. This garrison is struck off the fighting strength, and the men are going to be sent to convalescent places, as they and the horses are not fit to do a day's march, owing to the long siege and want of food. We lost more through sickness than in the fighting, as the sick had no medicines or hospital comforts. I am thankful to say I have been in perfect health all through. I have nothing to complain of except the want of food, and that, of course, we had to put up with. It was not our fault, nor was it Sir George White's, but it was due to the Home authorities that we were placed in this predicament.

I have been in some tight corners since the war began, but am glad to say I have come out safe and sound. I hope you had a good 'Xmas. We had a couple of "Long Tom" shells for dinner on that day with a bit of 'Xmas pudding inside them. What do you think of the cheek of the pigs; but we gave the 'Xmas pudding on the 6th January. They lost a fearful number, while our loss was 140 killed and wounded. The Boers admit losing 1,500, but you can double that number. They were for over a fortnight looking for their dead.

Many thanks for all the things you sent, especially for the tobacco and cigarettes. I was longing for a smoke, and thoroughly enjoyed the first pipe.

N.B.—The writer went to Natal from Secunderabad, with the 21st F Battery, and was present at the battle of Elandslaagte, where his battery did so well.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEETING.

YESTERDAY afternoon the annual meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held in the Chamber of Commerce, Sir George Cotton presided and there were also present:—Mr. A. K. Leslie (Empress, New Empress, Anglo-Indian, Leopold, Connaught, Imperial, Howard and Bullough and James' Greaves Mills); the Hon'ble Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, (Manockjee Petit, Framjee Petit, Mazagon and Victoria Mills); Mr. F. C. Macrae (Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Company, Ld.); Messrs H. E. E. Proctera nd H. Gowtham (Kohinoor Mills Limited); J. P. Chrystal, (Southern Maharatha and Mysore Mills); Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey (Indian Manufacturing, Hindustan and Western India Mills); Mr. G. N. Wadia (Textile and Century Mills); Messrs. D. E. Wacha and Narotamdas-Morarjee (Morarjee Goculdas, Sholapore and Mahalaxmi Mills,) Mr. S. A. Nathan (E. D. Sassoon Mill); Messrs. K. R. Cama, (the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited) Mr. D. C. Shroff (City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited); Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Jamsetjee A. Wadia (Standard and David Mills); Mr. Ahmedbhai Hubeebhoy; Mr. Goculdas Narainjee (Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited); Messrs. J. Owens and T. Powells (Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited) Mr. Pranjeevandas Narandas (Saraswattee Mills; Limited); Mr. Lilladhar Valabhdas (Sooderdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, Khandeish Spinning and Weaving Mills and Madras United Mills); Mr. Yeejeebhoy Framjee Petit (the Manockjee Petit Manufactory Company, Limited; the Framjee Petit Manufacturing Company Limited, and the Mazagon, Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited); and Mr. C. J. Michael, acting secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Sir George Cotton, in moving the adoption of the report said: Gentlemen,—In moving the adoption of your Committee's Report for the year ended December 31st last, I will only detain you a short time, while I make a few observations upon questions not dealt with in the report, but which, I think, may be of interest to those concerned in the mill industry. When addressing you at our last annual meeting I remarked that we were passing through a critical period; but expressed the hope that we were on the eve of better times. There was some little improvement, but unfortunately its duration was very short and since last August the industry has experienced the most trying time in its history. During the past thirty years, production has frequently been in excess of consumption and margins have remained for a time on the wrong side. But we have never known such a continued spell of bad trade or such large adverse margins as have been our portion of late, and the result is the stoppage of some thirty mills and the short-time working of the remainder. In my opinion over-production is the chief cause of the present unsatisfactory state of the industry whilst contributory causes are the curtailment of buying in China, owing to heavy stocks and high prices, and a lessened demand in India due to famine, which has reduced the purchasing power of the masses. So long as China holds large stocks of cheap yarn so long will the holders undersell importers and be able to successfully resist any material advance in prices. On November 30th the unsold and uncleared stock of Indian yarn in China was 220,000 bales or nearly six months' consumption. The shipments for the first four months of the present year are only 110,000 bales against 180,000 bales during the same time last year; but stocks have only declined to 158,000 bales showing that the interior markets have also drawn from their stocks in preference to paying the enhanced prices the mills require. I do not think there has been any reduction of consumption in China; on the contrary I am of opinion there is always a steady increase. But there has been and will be diminished buying at present prices

SO LONG AS CHINA HOLDS LARGE STOCKS

of cheap yarn that she can afford to sell at much lower prices than they can be replaced at in this market. Had all the Bombay mills, instead of a few, adopted the short-time movement, proposed by Mr. Greaves on the 17th October last, I am satisfied the position of the mills would have been much sounder to-day. They would have made their stocks of cheap cotton last longer, and would not have been tempted to buy the raw material, as some few did, at the top of the market. A decrease in shipments of 100,000 bales would have made all the difference in the tone of the Hongkong and Shanghai markets and of current prices there. I make no complaint of each mill-owner "playing his own hand" if in the long run he benefits by so doing. But, I think, the experience of the last six months must have brought home to the most independent of us, that sacrifices to maintain our unity would have paid all of us in the long run. I sincerely trust and hope that members will realize, and by their actions shew they realize, that the chief function of this Association is to display a solid front whenever the general good of the industry demands combination and unanimity. Remember in this connection that however varied our interests may be, we cannot see any of the mills in Bombay come to grief without the market value of every other mill being adversely affected. We are now having a good deal of enforced short-time which will so reduce shipments that stocks of Indian yarns in China should soon show a considerable reduction. Japan, I am informed, has also been obliged to reduce her outturn by working shorter time and the mills in China have for some time past discontinued night work so that on all sides production is being curtailed. And as there is no likelihood of any new mills being erected for some time to come either in India or in the Farther East there is every prospect that

CONSUMPTION WILL OVERTAKE PRODUCTION

and once more enable the mills to work at a remunerative margin. Still I must repeat what I said last year, that I see no prospect of the mills in India, China and Japan ever again earning the very handsome profits made in the past. And indeed, it would, I think, be best for the industry if its earnings were only such as to induce steady development in accordance with the slow but certain growth of our customers' requirements. Experience has shewn that a few years of very prosperous trade have invariably been followed by a large increase of spindles which too often have had to work under the unsatisfactory conditions which their contribution to the total production has helped to create. That in the future there will be room for many more mills in Bombay is not improbable, but it is in the interest of all that we should go slow. I am aware that there is a feeling that a new mill without any reserve can work to much greater advantage than its older neighbours with reserves—the idea being that the increased speed, at which new machinery can run, more than compensates for any advantage the financial position of the older concern may give it. It will be well not to forget, however, that in India the speed of our machinery is to a considerable extent governed by the cotton we use, and that though we may have the most modern machinery, with ring spindles capable of running 12,000 revolutions per minute, the bulk of the cotton, we find, suitable to use for low numbers, does not permit of a speed much beyond what we attained a few years ago. I now come to an important question which should, I think, engage the early and close attention of the members of this Association. It is whether by shortening our working hours we could not do with fewer hands, and so materially reduce the cost of production. There is no gainsaying the fact that

ONE OF OUR GREATEST EXTRAVAGANCES

in working is the number and quality of hands we employ. We have twice the number employed on our frames that would be entertained at home. This is caused to some extent by the long hours we work as compared with the running hours of an English mill. In Bombay 11 1-2 hours in winter to 13 1-2 hours in summer, and in the few mills where electric light is available probably 15 hours have been the average duration of our daily labour. It is not possible to secure close application to business where such hours obtain. By overtaxing the powers of our work-people we render it necessary to have two men on a job which, if the hours were less, might and would be undertaken with better results by one man. The system leads to divided responsibility, slovenly and indifferent work; to unduly heavy loss for stores and breakages; and by killing in our people the sense of duty, emulation and responsibility, robs us of advantages we should command and enjoy. I have only to remind you of the unskilled and often spoilt work turned out by the "Baddies" or "make-shift hands" we always have with us, to further demonstrate the marked disadvantage of our present method. Personally I am satisfied that with a

trade to return to their villages for a rest; and a good deal of unskilled labour has been absorbed in other occupations.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION

has happily, now practically, ceased to be a question at all, and it has drifted into such smooth water that we can calmly survey the immense advantages to India the settlement has given us. Probably no financial measure has occasioned more loss to the Empire than the demonetisation of gold in 1853, but with the resumption of the sovereign as legal tender the dangers of the restricted currency more or less experienced since the closing of the mints are now passing away. A gold standard and a gold currency should make money cheaper and cause a flow of capital in our direction for the development of the country. When we consider that the United Kingdom has one mile of railway to every 5 2 3rd square miles, the United States of America one mile to every 19 square miles, and India, with all its teeming millions, only one mile to every 49 square miles, it will be seen what enormous possibilities there still are for railway development in India to the advantage of its people and of the capitalists who further the movement. Another benefit which is partly due to the currency settlement and which affects us more nearly, is the steadier exchange between India and the Far East. Before the closing of the mints exchange between India and China varied from 7 to 10 per cent. during the season but for the past 6 months the variation has only been 1 1-2 to 2 per cent; a steadiness we must all regard as satisfactory. The health of Bombay has left much, very much, to be desired during the year; and to the plague which, alas! is still with us, we must add several other epidemic diseases which have helped to swell the death-roll. No one can tell when we shall regain a better state of affairs, but I am hopeful of the future as regards plague, because the people are beginning to recognise the advantage of inoculation and segregation and are no longer frightened of regulations framed only for their good. I think I may safely say that any exodus of the people this year, has arisen from the bad trade which has prevailed, and not from fear of plague or of plague regulations.

OUR FINANCES

having continued to flourish, your committee felt justified in recommending a repetition of last year's donation of Rs. 3 000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and in now asking your formal approval to the grant of Rs.5 000 contributed to the famine fund I ought to mention that two members of the Association do not, on principle, approve of this gift. Their objection, as I understand it is not against the amount or the object, but arises from the fear that a precedent has been formed which might warrant the diversion, on a future occasion, of some part of our funds for purposes entirely outside the scope of this Association. I think we may assure our friends that care will be taken in future to avoid any contribution of a like nature without the previous sanction of a general meeting. I cannot close these remarks without referring to the losses we have sustained by death since our last annual meeting. In Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., we have to mourn one of the most useful of our members, and to many of us, an ever kind and sympathetic friend. As deputy chairman for many years Mr. Wadia helped the Association with his great expert knowledge and ripe experience, and was always ready and willing to place his valuable time at the disposal of the committee. We have also to deplore the loss of Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee whose sound practical advice we always appreciated and whose genial nature did much to facilitate and induce harmony in all difficult negotiation, and of Mr. Damoder Tapidas, a most useful member of the committee whose good qualities of head and heart endeared him to us all. In conclusion, I would express the thanks of the committee to Mr. Pason, the Secretary and to Mr. Michael, the assistant Secretary, for their watchful care of the Association at all times.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, in seconding the resolution, said the time had come when they must set their house in order and give their serious attention to every point which could help them. In his opinion their only hope was in the manufacture of yarns of finer counts and, as a necessary consequence, of cloths of a finer texture. Proceeding he drew attention to the marked contrast in the rise of cotton and yarn for the past two seasons. In March, 1899, the highest price realized in Hongkong for 20s of the best quality was dols.92 and this price with exchange at 1/6 gives a net price in Bombay of annas 5 per lb. In March, 1900, for the same article the price was 117 with exchange at the same rate which gives a net realization of annas 6 1-2 lb., in Bombay, this is equivalent to a rise in the price of yarn in Hong-Kong of 27 per cent. Regarding the corresponding rise in the price of cotton for the same period, in March, 1899, Jarilgaum, Barsi and Broach cost respectively Rs. 129, Rs 147, Rs, 156 per candy; in March, 1900, the prices for the same cotton are Rs. 245, Rs. 254, Rs. 244 respectively, showing an increase of 90, 73 and 57 per cent, respectively, or an average rise of 73 per cent. on the raw material. Clearly the China market does not respond in yarns as it might be expected to do. Our sales of yarn in the Hong-Kong market for the first three months of 1899, were 54,000 bales; and in the corresponding period of 100, they were 43 000 bales, thus proving to my mind that the rise in the price of yarn curtailed the consumption by 1,100 bales, or say about 20 per cent. Now comes the astonishing fact that the balance of unsold stocks of yarn in Hongkong on the 18th of 1899, was 40,000 bales and on the corresponding date of 1900, 65,000 bales. Again our shipments for the first three months of 1899, were 1,31,000 bales, and in the year 1900, 65,000 bales from Bombay to China. Again though the price of yarn in Hongkong is dols. 117 the rate of exchange is Rs. 143, and consequently we get only annas 6 1-2 per lb. Now if the Indian Mints had not been closed the rate of exchange would have been from Rs. 220, to Rs. 225 suppose that it were Rs. 220 we should realize for dols. 117 a sum of Rs. 242, or a rate of annas 9-14-16 per lb. at which rate the mills would show ample profit. Possibly with exchange at 220 prices would not have gone up so high. Now what would have been the price in Hong-Kong if the exchange had been 220, to realize annas 6 1-2? The answer is dols. 80. This is the magnificent result to our industry of the closing of the Indian mints. As this question has been finally disposed of we can look for no help in this direction. These facts, he thought clearly proved that the rise in the price of yarn is not proportionate to the rise in the price of cotton; that any rise in the price of yarn curtails the consumption of that yarn and moreover gives an impetus to the yarns spun by the Chinese and Japanese themselves. They had

ALREADY LOST THE JAPANESE MARKET

and he feared that in a very short time the Chinese market would be closed to us for all yarns of 20s and lower counts; in that case what would become of our industry? Another door was fast being closed to them. The demand in the interior of India for yarns of the counts he had mentioned, and also the cloths manufactured from them were supplied by the mofussil mills as well as those of Bombay, and there was no likelihood of any increase in the demand for coarser yarns and cloths. In this case what were they to do with the yarn that is usually shipped to China if this country will not take any of our yarn? The only course open to them was to spin yarns of finer counts and manufacture cloths of finer texture, to keep their industry going, by supplying that class of textiles which are now supplied by Manchester. Proceeding Mr. Petit said, Indian mills are solely dependent for their supply of raw material on the indigenous productions of this country; such being the case it seems to me clear that every bale of cotton produced in this country should remain in this country or leave it only as a manufactured article. Therefore it behoves us to

INCREASE THE AREA OF LAND UNDER COTTON CULTIVATION

if the number of our mills is to increase in the same proportion as it has hitherto done; the area of the cotton crop has for years been practically the same; and while the total crop area has increased from 12,59 55,125 acres in the years 1884-85 to 196,497,232 acres in the year 1897-98, the crop area of cotton has varied only by a few acres thus from 8,531,178 in the year 1884-85 to 8,916,220 in the year 1897-98, or while the total crop-area has increased 60 per cent. the cotton area has increased by 5 per cent. only. We should I think try to get the cotton area increased in the same proportion. Along as the present difference exists between the price of yarns and the raw material our position is not improved and at present all circumstances tend in the direction of keeping up this difference; such being the case there is obviously a diminishing demand for our yarns as at present manufactured. In order to spin yarn of finer counts we must get cotton of a longer staple. Three courses are open to us (1) we can get cotton from Egypt (2) or from America (3) or failing those sources we must grow the cotton in India. The question of a supply from Egypt is out of the range of probability because the mercerising process has created such a demand for it that the price has risen beyond the possibility of utilizing it as the mercerising process is an increasing demand. We must therefore give up this cotton. The American cotton is out of the question as freight from Liverpool would put up the price one half-penny a pound and so place us out of the market. The only course left open to us is to

GROW THE COTTON WE REQUIRE

in this country. About 80 years ago a firm called Messrs. Peal, Castle and Co., imported American seed and induced the Government to pass it on to the Collector of Khandesh for distribution to the cultivators of that district. The results were most satisfactory and the crop had a staple one and half times longer than that of the present Khandesh cotton. After the lapse of two or three years the staple began to get shorter. Why was this? Undoubtedly the cultivator was to blame for it. The produce of an acre in India is 70 lbs. of lint cotton; in America 250 lbs; in Egypt 340 lbs; of lint cotton. How is it that India whose crops can compete with the crops of any other similar country in the world is so much behind them in cotton? Cannot we remedy this defect? Can we not try this experiment again taking care to try and prevent the deterioration? This association has surplus funds which I think could not be better employed than in testing this American seed again. Our only hope is this cotton with a long staple; let us spare no pains to get that. We must educate the cultivator; his methods are obsolete, his implements are antiquated, he never manures his land or allows it to lie fallow to give it time to recuperate. There are one or two more points that I must mention because it seems not unlikely that if we are not careful our staple will get shorter instead of getting longer. I am informed on good authority that Government used formerly to repair the saw gins used by small cultivators in the Dharwar district but that now the men have to do this for themselves, which results in shortening the staple. Surely this is a thing which can be remedied. Another cause of shortened staple is that kuppas of short staple are ginned and pressed with kuppas of a longer staple. The result is that the seeds get mixed, the staples are mixed, and in short the whole cotton staple is thoroughly jeopardized. Formerly, such adulteration was punishable under the Cotton Fraud Act, but owing to its unpopularity in certain quarters it was repealed and the adulteration goes on apace to the detriment of the cotton industry and to the defeat of the object we should all keep in view. It is evident that if seed of different staples are ginned together the future sowings must suffer as it is impossible for the most expert cotton grower to choose seeds of different staple after they have been once mixed. In conclusion he referred to the present working of the Bombay mills. Of the 80 mills in Bombay, 28 comprising 720,000 spindles one totally closed; 10 mills comprising 330,000 spindles are working half their spindles 8 hours a day for four days in the week; 15 mills comprising 497,000 spindles are working 8 hours a day for four days in the week; 3 mills comprising 350,000 spindles are working 12 hours a day four days in the week; 19 mills comprising 579,000 spindles are working 12 hours a day six days in the week. He hoped that a select committee would be appointed to investigate the few points he had mentioned so that the Association might at once adopt some vigorous and decisive action. The present short work alone means that instead of 19,100 bales of cotton being consumed as in last year's corresponding period they were only consuming 10,000 bales. (Applause)

Mr. D. E. Wacha said: It is no doubt true that in the entire annals of the mill industry in this city we have never passed through times of such unprecedented depression as those which have prevailed for many months past. Dark clouds still hang over the industrial horizon of Bombay which, it is much to be wished may soon be dispelled, giving way to a silver lining as before. But he would be a bold prophet who could forecast the future. As the late Duke of Argyll once observed, in India, trades and industries, as much as State finance, depend on one all-vital physical fact—the monsoon. Given abundant rains, and the land is clothed with verdure. All Nature smiles. It puts heart into the impoverished ryot perennially chained to the wheel of toil in his narrow field. He hopes to raise a good harvest and be able to buy a few yards more of cloth and a few copper lotas, and so forth. But Heaven forbid that Nature should fail in her bounty as she did last year and three years ago. Distress and want stare him and his wife and children in the face. The gaunt spectre of hunger overpowers him. And having not the wherewithal to buy food he is driven, in spite of himself, to go to the relief camp. For, gentlemen, I must repudiate the official notion lately aired that it is the deterioration of the moral fibre in him that takes him at the very outset of the famine to that camp. That statement may be

OFFICIAL ROMANCE,

at any rate it is not the reality. I entirely agree with our chairman that in times of adversity, like those we are passing through at present, we ought to unite and present a compact front for the preservation of our common interests. However advantageous the individual interests may be if it be found that the general interests suffer, it should be incumbent on us all to undergo sacrifices and to act in unison. (Hear, hear.) It is a matter of profound regret that in the face of the many crises, through which we have passed, we have not yet learned the spirit of self-sacrifice and of conserving common interests. But the present severe crisis must teach us a lesson. And it is to be hoped we are not so hopelessly unteachable as not to learn it. As to curtailed production, it may be all right. But what I have to ask my colleagues is whether even now we have taken sufficient thought of the morrow. If the number of mills has not increased, at any rate the number of spindles has increased. It comes to the same thing. I have all along maintained that what we have to dread is not an adverse season. Its effects are temporary. They pass away leaving us almost uninjured. What we have to dread is the increasing competition of Japan in the neutral markets of China. I am of conviction that unless by divers economies we are able to under sell that go-ahead rival we are destined to find other outlets for our over supply. This is the grim monster of the future, more than famine, which mill-owners of Bombay will have to combat. All will depend on the condition in which they are forearmed. It may be reasonably asked whether they are so equipped. If not will they take the trouble to equip themselves. Or will they go to sleep over the matter as soon as the crises is passed, just as the State goes to sleep as soon as famine ceases to trouble it for a time. All will depend on our own foresight whether we shall prosper in the future, or be engulfed in adversity of a permanent character. No doubt the advice of the chairman to go slow is a good one. I take it to be the counsel of perfection. It is to be hoped it will be carefully borne in mind. Coming to the next point referred to in the chairman's speech, it is true that in Indian mills the proportion of operatives on a given work is larger than in Lancashire. Sir George attributes this to Indian mills working longer hours. Partly it is so, but in my opinion the main cause of the larger proportion is the unsteadiness of the operative. He never applies himself as closely to his work as his confrere in Lancashire. He has never been put to that stern and unbending discipline which the English operative goes through. It is his training from childhood. In our factories, it is much to be feared, that this kind of discipline is wanting, and the constant aim of all of us should be towards cultivating that exercise which is so much conducive to the benefit of the employer as it is to the employer. We are yet slow to inculcate the respective

RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH CAPITAL AND LABOUR OWE TO EACH OTHER,

With steady and close appliance to his machine the Indian operative could certainly be made to produce more. In that proportion the mill-owner would be able to reduce the strength. Of course, I have at the annual meeting more than once expatiated on the physiologic advantages to the industry arising from shorter hours. It is now demonstrated beyond doubt that a longer rest per day makes the operative stronger and better able for work the succeeding day. But the eternal grinding to which he is subjected, despite the indulgences granted to him during hours of work, can never make us realise the benefits of shorter hours. But in this matter, perhaps, the Nemesis of events will compel millowners to adopt unwillingly, sooner or latter, that which they will not willingly adopt to-day. There is no saying when the huge screw of the Factory Act may be turned. I think those who advocate

SHORTER HOURS

on physiological as well as economic grounds are still in minority. But it is the fate of all reformers, be they industrial or any other, to be in a minority till the majority receives its education. Thus there is hope at this prospect that the minority of to-day is the majority of to-morrow. I will not revert again to the question of currency on which I have spoken and written elsewhere. The gold standard is an established fact; but not the gold currency whose operations will have to be watched with the greatest care some time to come. It may be easy to accumulate gold but it is a most difficult thing to retain it. When even a city like New York, with its credit balance of trade, is oftener than not unable to retain gold, it is open to serious question whether a country like India used to silver currency, which is so eminently suited to it, can manage to keep enough gold in circulation. But whatever the fate of gold currency may be, I am not one of those who think with the chairman that simply because a gold currency exists that therefore the millennium will happen and gold flow—(laughter)—down in argosy after argosy into this country. Are there enough fields of profitable investments? On the answer to that important question will depend this flow of gold so wistfully looked for. Neither can I have the chairman's views that we should still go with electric speed

ON MATTERS OF RAILWAYS,

That is taking a too narrow view of the economic condition of the country. Not that railways should be proscribed. No. But I would here adopt Sir George Cotton's own motto: "Go slow." It will be irrigation which will, I am certain, prove by and by the salvation of India, and enable us to obtain for the present that prosperity now so sadly wanting. Lastly, referring to the matter of the closing of some mills and the unemployment of hands, no doubt, there is no distress prevailing among the unemployed at present, and I earnestly hope there may be none in future. But I venture to submit at this juncture a practical suggestion whether the Association may not increase its scope of public utility by taking a new departure in matters industrial so far as it affects the operatives. Is it not possible to devise

A SCHEME OF INSURANCE

to provide for a rainy day—I mean a mutual providence organisation. I think this is just the time to seriously consider the matter, so that if we could resolve upon a practical scheme we would not only be rendering good to the operatives but preventing them in times of crises, when they may have to remain unemployed, from becoming a burden on the State or general society. In conclusion he repeated the suggestions made at the meeting last year, that it was time the Association earnestly considered the question of the improvement in the quality of cotton and the means for extending its cultivation. If Manchester has prospered for the last half a century and more, it would not be forgotten that it was due to its strenuous effort to organise a Supply Association as far back as 1845. Small beginnings have great end and he trusted they might now make a small beginning in this direction to achieve the larger object in view. What is wanted are co-operation and organisation. Practical men of business as millowners are, men who have reared the stately edifice of cotton manufactures in this great city, and have given employment to thousands of persons, it is not hopeless to get them to direct their serious attention to the improvement and extended cultivation of cotton. (Applause.)

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey said that last year he endeavoured to show how their weaving Industry was affected by the currency legislation and the excise duty on cotton goods in competition with Lancashire manufactures. He showed on that occasion that to put the Lancashire and Bombay manufacturers on the same basis, not only should that excise duty be abolished, but that it would be necessary to levy an import duty of 5 per cent. on the Lancashire goods; meaning of course that a bounty to that extent had been indirectly given to Lancashire manufactures by the action of Government. Now in reference to the position of the yarn industry in competition with Chinese and Japanese mills they all knew that since the ill-advised currency legislation, their industry had been suffering, but when they put on paper the figures, the result was very astonishing. He had worked out some figures. The effect of the currency legislation alone, taking all things as equal, had been to give a bounty to their competitors in the Far East to the extent of 10 1-3 taels per bale. Deduct from that about 1 1-3 taels per bale which they must pay more for stores imported from England; wages also in Japan had increased to the extent of 10 per cent, which worked out to one tael per bale. Still the advantage in favour of Japanese mills is 8 taels per bale. In face of these figures was a matter of surprise that since 1893 their trade had gradually been declining in competition with the Chinese and Japanese mills. He knew that they had shipped to China during the last two years the largest number of bales they ever did. But at what margin of profit? Every one would admit that there was no profit to them, while the Japanese and Chinese mills were declaring 10 per cent. dividends to their shareholders. When the stock in China is reduced they might yet sell their yarn at profit. The Chinese and Japanese mills might have certain drawbacks at present, which might give the Bombay mills a temporary advantage but, on broad consideration of all the circumstances, he was of opinion that they held the China market on mere sufferance only as long as Japan and China could not supply their own demands and that in the near future the trade with China must suffer for it, and the mills there must increase by leaps and bounds to supply the requirement of China. Let them hope that that day might never come, but if it did come, they would have to thank for it the Government of India currency legislation.

Mr. Macrae proposed that Sir George Cotton be re-elected chairman and the Hon. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit deputy chairman of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association for the year 1900, and that the committee for the same period be composed as follows:—Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Goculdas Naranji, Ghordhandas Khatao, Ranchordas Narotumdas, Manmohandas Ramjee, Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Jamsetjee Wadia, S. A. Nathan, D. E. Wacha, K. R. Cama, Sassoon J. David, D. J. Tata, D. C. Shroff, J. R. Greaves, C. W. Wadia, and Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir.

Mr. Pranjiwandas Narandas seconded the motion which was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. D. C. Shroff, seconded by Mr. J. A. Wadia, the committee was empowered to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs 3,000, being the Association's donation for the year 1900-1901.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. S. A. Nathan, the payment of the contribution amounting to Rs. 5,000 from the funds of the Association to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund was confirmed.

Mr. Sassoon J. David proposed, and Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded, that Mr. N. S. Jamsetjee be re-elected auditor of the Association's accounts for the year, and that the remuneration be Rs. 100 per annum.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and the proceedings terminated.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 21st instant there was rain in the districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Ratnagiri, and in the Native States of Palanpur, Mahikantha, Aundh, Phaltan, Jamkhandi, Miraj (Junior), Kolhapur, Akalkot, Sangli and Ramdurg. The prices of the staple food-grain, have fallen in all except the Konkan Districts and Broach, Surat, Khandesh and Belgaum, where they are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	993,811	1,004 863
Dependents	239,691	233,025
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	93,510	113,271

The following relief works were started during the week under report:—

Ahmedabad.—Improving the Jetalpur tank, at excavating the tank at Jhinjar, and excavating the tank at Jaka.

Kaira.—Anklav tank excavation, and Dakor Gomti tank excavation.

Khandesh.—Prakasha Road.

Nasik.—Constructing the Dholhari-Shelbari Road.

The earth-work of the Bagalkot-Hungund Railway has been included in the famine programme of the Bijapur district, and a grant of Rs. 10,778 has been sanctioned for the survey of the project.

3. The following orders have been issued regarding the relief measures to be carried out after the rains commence d:—

"The Commissioners of Divisions should be requested to take into very early consideration, in consultation with the Superintending Engineers, the question of selecting the most suitable works for employment of famine labourers after the rains commence. Their attention is invited to Government Resolution No. 1179-Fam., dated 14th May, 1897, the general instructions contained in which were, in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor in Council, on the whole shown by experience to be appropriate. There are, however, some conditions peculiar to this famine of which account must be taken.

"In the district's which are severely affected, the number of people in need of relief is so large that practically all the work available are being used to their fullest capacity. It is improbable that there will be before the sufficiency of the early rains is beyond doubt such a reduction in the number that it will be possible to close many works. Further, while the number of cultivators employed in the last famine was not, it is believed, on the whole very large, the great bulk of the workers in most of the districts must now belong to that class.

"It has always been recognised that it is not desirable to keep cultivators at a great distance from their homes on the approach of the monsoon. It would, however, be altogether impracticable to provide on small or village works for such large numbers of people as are now employed or even as were in the last famine employed in some districts. All that is possible is to permit cultivators to be employed on the works nearest their homes, and this course should be followed as far as it conveniently can be from the beginning of June. The works in almost all the districts are now so numerous that under this arrangement cultivators should experience no difficulty in taking all necessary steps for the resumption of agricultural operations before they finally leave the works, while in the other districts it is probable that comparatively few of the workers are cultivators. At that time also the condition of compulsory residence should cease to be applied, and it is hoped that the hutting available will suffice for those who are not within easy reach of their homes or unable to obtain accommodation in village near the works.

"It may be expected that if the early rains are favourable, almost all cultivators and most agricultural labourers will leave the works by the middle of July in Gujarat and Khandesh, and many will probably leave the works in the Deccan, which are within kharif tracts, about the same time. It is feared that in the Eastern Deccan there will be no great reduction in numbers until the sowing of rabi crops has begun In anticipation of the decrease the works most suitable for employment of people during the rains should be selected and those who remain in need of relief should be concentrated on them.

"As regards the class of works most suitable for the purpose, the views expressed in Government Resolution No. 1179-Fam., dated 14th May, 1897, were found to be generally correct. Work on the large irrigation tanks was carried on without difficulty throughout the rainy season, the camps being established on high dry ground, with shelter from the prevailing wind where possible, in the vicinity. Such works are not, however, available in Gujarat and Khandesh, and there is no alternative to the selection of the largest of the works which are in progress in these places. Where, however, embankments have been thrown up for roads, famine labour should, as far as possible, be employed in the rains for the consolidation of the surface without which the roads, instead of being improved, will have been rendered impassable for a considerable time.

"When the number of works is largely reduced, there will probably remain ample material for huts on the works kept open. Although most of the huts used in the rains of 1897 were found fairly water-tight, it is feared that considerable sickness resulted from damp and exposure. Efforts should be made to have as water-tight material as possible used. Instructions on this point are being issued in the Public Works Department.

"When there is reason to believe that the people left on any works are of the class of professional labourers and there is no considerable proportion of them in a weak state, a system of pure payment by results with a limit of earnings sufficient only for the subsistence of the workers and their dependants should be introduced, the weak only being dealt with under the Code rules. As soon as the number on any work is so small that all can conveniently be employed on another work which it is necessary to keep in progress, the former should be closed and the people drafted to the latter. In the course of this process of concentration, works which there is a prospect of completing should be kept open longest.

"While these measures are being taken, village inspection should be carried on with, if possible, more vigilance than ever, and there should be such an expansion of village relief as the circumstances require When cultivators, including agricultural labourers, find employment in the fields, they may nevertheless be unable to support their dependants, and these will in that case be fit recipients of the village doles unless they are within easy reach of a kitchen and can be induced to go to it. It is also very necessary to see that those engaged in cultivation are by advances for subsistence or otherwise, if they need assistance prevented from falling into bad physical condition.

"The foregoing instructions apply only to relief in the open country. Small works have been opened where they seemed to be needed to provide relief to members of aboriginal tribes who would not go far from home. From the nature of the case hutting is not needed at them. These small works should be carried on as long as they can be while the need for aid lasts, but it will not be possible to keep open those amongst the hills in heavy rain. It will then be necessary to rely on the other measures recommended by the Famine Commissioners for the relief of aboriginal tribes or such of them as found practicable.

"The Commissioners should be requested to bring to notice any difficulty experienced carrying out these orders and to report in due course the precise arrangements made by them."

4. Poor-houses have been started at Nandurbar and Taloda in the Khandesh District, at Barsi in the Sholapur District, and at Nasik. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—

Rs. 1,00,000 for gratuitous village relief in Sholapur.
Rs. 10,000 for gratuitous village relief in Broach.
Rs. 30,000 for doles to village servants in Sholapur.
Rs. 17,000 for doles to village servants in Broach.
Rs. 15,000 for poor-houses in Sholapur.
Rs. 15,000 for poor-house in Broach.
Rs. 80,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Sholapur.
Rs. 84,000 for kitchens attached to relief works in Broach.
Rs. 5,000 for relief works under Civil Agency in Broach.
Rs. 2,500 for improvement of the water-supply in Belgaum.
Rs. 5,000 for sinking trial shafts for irrigation wells in Khandesh.
Rs. 10,000 for maintenance and railway charges on account of cattle of the Broach District returning from pasture lands in Thana and Dharampur.
Rs 1,000 for grass depots in Poona.
Rs. 496 (monthly) for the grass depot at Amalner in Khandesh.
Rs. 300 for grass depots in Sholapur.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	14,195	3,680	17,875
Bombay	1,2 6,03	92,819	1,28,849
Bengal	5 2	...	502
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2 32	697	3,026
Punjab	154,183	27,070	179 53
Central Provinces	1 15,957	433,911	1,593 88
Berar	362 583	27,305	389,88
Ajmer-Merwara	16,311	25,95	122,2 5
Total British Provinces	2,994,09	611,451	3,605,544
Native States.			
Rajputana States	364,458	113,737	478,195
Central India States	1,30,415	53,973	181,818
Hyderabad	3 1,137	27,253	312,340
Baroda	50,323	21,111	71,734
Bombay Native States	514,192	52,248	566,441
Punjab Native States	39,033	9,118	48,201
Central Provinces Feudatory States	...	...	...
Kashmir (Jammu)	43,546	17,786	61,332
	1,032	...	1,032
Total Native States	1178,620	2,75,526	1,754,146
Grand Total	4,172,713	8,86 97	5,359,690

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	13,250	3,680	16,930	—945
Bombay	1,191,176	109,928	1,300,101	+1,252
Bengal	681	...	681	+179
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,459	69	3,148	+122
Punjab	150,810	33,000	183,810	+9,557
Central Provinces	1,188,153	459,67	1 3882*	+44,958
Berar	384,3 0	30,100	393,470	+3,582
Ajmer-Merwara	109,865	27,997	137,862	+15,570
Total British Provinces	3,019,751	660,074	5,673,328	+74,284
Native States.				
Rajputana States	366 3 7	117,766	3,679,828	+7,798
Central India States	147,003	26(15	173,631	—11,197
Hyderabad	31 ,1 7	27,288	342,3 01	...
Baroda	33,293	21,05	76,459	+4,735
Bombay Native States	537,04	5 ,18	591,275	+21,831
Punjab Native States	36,753	6,174	42,927	—5 274
Central Provinces Feudatory	3 ,322	17,210	5 ,562	—4,770
States	932	...	932	—100
Kashmir (Jammu)	...	...	...	...
Total Native States	1,195,958	272,301	1,763,359	+14,113
Grand Total	4,515,712	932 375	5,4 8,0 7	+88,397

* Return for the Rajpur dist rict having been received, the previous week's figures for that district have been included.

† The previous week's figures are repeated as the return for the present week has not been received.

LEAD STEALING.

THERE are lead-thieves as well as rifle-thieves in India and there is but little to choose between the two classes as regards their boldness in carrying on their thefts. A few nights ago a sepoy on sentry duty at Mardan was stabbed by a thief who had hopes of looting some lead from the store. Every regiment has to collect at short intervals all the bullets that can be found in the rifle-butts and this is carefully stowed away. So careful are the Government in the matter of the disposal of lead that when it is sold it has to be shipped out of the country. It commands a good price across the North-West Frontier when the tribesmen have often to manufacture their ammunition, using old cartridge cases which they can readily enough recap. When the '303 rifle becomes the universal weapon for the garrison of India the illicit trade in lead will become very small as the making of the metal-covered bullet will be beyond the ingenuity even of the skilled artizans about the Kohat Pass. The Pathan who has a Martini will still want lead, but he will find great difficulty in obtaining it, and the lead-thieves will have to confine their attention to the artillery who fire some thousands of shrapnel bullets every year in practice and collect a certain number from their ranges afterwards; but this source of supply is not of much account. The tribesman who gets a magazine-rifle will have to steal or buy his ammunition ready-made, and it will be interesting to see how much he will be able to get. Efforts are being made to prevent leakage, but it is known that already there is a market for cartridges across the border, though the demand exceeds the supply.—*Pioneer.*

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Baithurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND COMPANY'S Liverpool friends' weekly market letter runs as follows:—"We have to report many fluctuations with a fairly strong undertone, prices on balance shewing an advance of 6 to 10 points for old crop." The statistical position increases in strength week after week. The visible supply and steady decrease compare as follows with former years.

Supply—Decrease.

1900	2975000	592	Therefore decrease has this year been greater since the beginning of March than at any time since 18 0. This steady decrease will soon bring us down to the level of the 5.0 supply. Relatively speaking the present supply is far smaller than in 1820 owing to consumption of 11 against the then 7 million bales.
1899	4527000	353	
1898	4040000	529	
1897	3318000	543	
1896	313 000	376	
1895	3473000	377	
1894	3 7.000	389	
1893	3319000	2 3	
1892	4211000	303	
1891	3219000	1 3	
1890	2360000	120	

"During the summer of 1899 1900 prices for American Middling ruled from 6 1-8 to 6 11-10 d., and many people here think it quite on the card, that we shall see 6d., before the end of the season. Another point is that in 1890, Liverpool carried a far larger stock of American than now, viz., 858,000 against 539,000 at present, and the position of Liverpool has, we think, never since the American War, been as strong as it is to-day. In New York the stocks of certified cotton in the warehouses is extremely small, thus rendering manipulation a very easy matter. Strong houses avail themselves to the utmost of this opportunity and have got hold of the May and August positions. A large short interest has accumulated in these months and in view of the small stock, sellers could not make good their contracts if called upon for delivery, unless they bring the cotton at a great sacrifice from the South. On the other hand it cannot be denied that the situation in Manchester is no longer so excellent as it was a month or two ago. We learnt that on the whole Lancashire spinners are still well under contract, but that in Oldham some spinners are running out of contract, and find it difficult to arrange new business. The full effect of the famine in India and plague in Calcutta has not yet been felt, and it is feared that as India takes fully two-fifths of the Lancashire production, the Manchester trade will be considerably affected. Some merchants prefer to resale the goods bought at lower prices in Manchester, instead of shipping them. The wages question has not yet been settled, and will be settled by joint meeting of masters and men. The weaver operatives have joined the movement for an advance of 5 per cent. and it appears that manufacturers may not be able to grant an advance so readily as the spinners. We are to-day in a position to summarise the replies received from our continental friends. We may say that apparently spinners on the Continent are on the whole under contract for about six months, and are covered to about the same extent, but only partially in actual cotton. The general opinion among Continental spinners seems to be that present prices will be maintained to the end of season, but that new crops may be had cheaper later. We find it quite impossible as yet to form an opinion about new crop positions. The acreage seems to be increased everywhere. Sales of fertilisers are large, but on the other hand weather has so far been unfavourable and field-work has generally been very backward. Should a serious accident happen to the crop, prices would be driven up violently, in view of the slender stocks which will be carried over into the new season. Summing up the position, we repeat that the statistical position looks to-day stronger than ever, but all the world has recognised this for some time past, and the question is whether the prospective scarcity at the end of the season has not already found expression in the price, and whether the world's spinners and their suppliers have not amply provided for all they have sold. Reflecting on these things last week a great doubt came over us whether after all a big advance was still possible. We were a little frightened by watching the course of the wool market. Wool seemed just as strong a few months ago, yet prices in this article have most unaccountably given way with alarming rapidity. If after reading what is written above, our friends do us the honour to ask for our opinion, we must frankly say that for the moment we dare not give one. Nothing has changed since we expressed a strong opinion in favour of August-September, yet we hesitate to-day. Our experience in giving opinions is not always a happy one. When we are right for months hardly any body gives us credit for it; if we are wrong for a day, we are overwhelmed with reproaches; if we express a doubt without changing our opinion, we are equally blamed; yet we can but honestly say what we think; we have no other interest to serve but that of our friends. Our great aim is to try to be right, and make money for our friends. Options; August-September 14 and 28, and January-February 17 and 34, single and double."

"A highly respected and very reliable statistian from Galveston gives the following very strong opinions, which we quote without endorsing:—Notwithstanding bad condition of trade, cotton sold at 7 1-2d. in May, 1879. In October, 1879, the resumption of specie payments in the U. S was the leading factor; to-day the world's trade and consumption are leading, supported by the Transvaal disbursements, and the inflation produced in the U. S. A. by the Currency Bill. Scarcity of cotton will be felt most in September and October, 1900. In my experience of more than thirty years, I have never seen such a strong position to 6d., or 7d., or more. The scarcity of cotton to October 31st will become more apparent daily. Evidence is accumulating that acreage of 1900 will hardly exceed or reach 1898."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr R Greeven of the Indian Civil Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Legislative Dept.

Mr F L Pete has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st March 1900.

Home Dept Notification No. 757 dated the 20th April 1900 placing the services of Capt A A Gibbs I M S Bombay temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay is hereby cancelled.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept:—Lt W J W Brackenbury 5th Bo Infy; Lieut N R Anderson 30th Bo Infy; and Lieut B G B Kidd 23rd Bo Rifles.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—Cap

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

For years past, writes a service paper, it has been pointed out that the manning of our mercantile marine with foreigners is a serious question for a country which does not produce its own food supplies. The instances given by Mr. Havelock Wilson in the House bring it again forcibly home to us. The "Caspian and the "Sapphire," carrying military stores, are about to leave British ports for South Africa. The crew of the former shipped at Antwerp, where seamen can be obtained more cheaply than in England, represented no fewer than nine different nationalities. The crew of the Sapphire taken on board at Cardiff, includes Spaniards and other foreigners. With a great war going on "who would guarantee that President Kruger had not an emissary on board either vessel prepared to sink or burn it?" Mr. Goschen's reply to this pertinent question is a distinct improvement on previous official utterances relating to the same subject; nevertheless it is anything but satisfactory. Why should he be "startled" at particular instances of a fact which has been recognised by naval authorities for years? . . . . Recently a ship chartered by the Government numbered among its crew a man who boasted that he was a Transvaal citizen and an enemy to the British cause. He was placed at the wheel, and a little while later the vessel ran on shore. An accident no doubt but, manning our ships as we are with foreigners, an accident which might happen with disastrous consequences in time of international trouble.

After lengthy consideration the Law Officers of the Crown have come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient ground for a criminal prosecution of the army contractors against whom allegations of fraud are made in connection with the supply of stores for the troops in South Africa. . . . Major Rasch and other public-spirited men who have taken this matter up in Parliament have suggested the advisability of appointing a committee to examine and report on the frauds alleged to have been committed, and to this proposal the Government have agreed. . . . There is an ugly be unsuspicion which we hope and believe will be founded, that some of the officials at the War Office proved to are not altogether blameless for some of the abuses that have come to light. No one has any doubt as to the integrity of the gentlemen at the head of the civil and political departments of our military administration; but it would be useless to assert that the same complete confidence prevails in respect to their subordinates. We do not ourselves give any credence to the idea that seems to prevail in some circles that there are men at the War Office who are anxious to avoid inquiry into this unfortunate business; nor shall we give any credence to it until some proof is forthcoming. But we welcome the prospect of a Parliamentary inquiry and the promise that inquiry holds out of the whole matter being probed to the bottom. . . . A good many defects in the stores intended for South Africa were detected before they were sent out of England, but we venture to think that the men at the Cape who were charged with receiving and distributing them will be able to speak with stronger force than any one on this side of the waters.

It is astonishing how long the official mind has been preoccupied with the greater question of Army Corps to give full attention to the question of the maintenance on a war footing of mixed brigades. The present war in South Africa ought to serve the purpose of disabusing the most prejudiced of the disciples of the ultra-orthodox school of the very common prejudice against recognition of this unit . . . . Most emphatically it must here be pointed out that, until the British army is very greatly increased, the detachment of a mixed division is too large a unit to justify its "separate" existence. Moreover, the ordinary infantry division already possesses units of all three arms, and the infantry brigade does not; while to increase the cavalry of a mixed division from the squadron allowed to the ordinary infantry unit of that class to the strength of a regiment, would necessitate another regiment of cavalry in reserve for the wasteful uses of the special or mixed force.

The Government proposals for the improvement of the Militia, &c., by no means exhaust the measures that will have to be adopted ere long. We will here mention another that is embraced within this category—viz., that far more care will have to be exercised in the selection of officers of the Regular Forces, for appointment to adjutancies and this observation will apply in like manner to the selection of sergeants for duty with the permanent staff of Militia units. "A propos" of this, it will be remembered that a distinguished Colonel of Militia, now deceased, in a lecture delivered by him some few years ago at the Royal United Service Institution, declared that the authorities to all intents and purposes posted up on the barrack gates of Militia regiments this notice "Rubbish may be shot here." We imagine that to-day many commanding officers could a tale unfold in corroboration of this.

The ignorance of the public regarding the Militia and its signal services rendered to the State may be condoned, but what is to be thought of the Commander-in-Chief who, when presiding a few days ago at the annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association, so far forgot his facts as to make the amazing pronouncement that the present is "the first time in history that Militia battalions had ever been sent to the seat of war." Lord Wolseley, however, was immediately restored to orthodoxy on the subject by two Colonels of Militia present at the meeting, who showed that the exact reverse was the case, and he at once apologised for his lapse of memory. The bare facts are that since the close of the last century, and up to to-day, no British Army, when engaged in the more important operations of the period could have kept the field against the enemy but for the Militiamen sent in their tens of thousands to support the regular troops, and who—the Militiamen, clothed and equipped and armed as such—fought and died on many a field, notably at Talavera, in upholding the honour of the realm side by side with their brethren of the Regulars. We would suggest, writes a service paper, that the committee of Service members in the House of Commons should strike the iron while it is hot, and urge upon the Secretary of State for War the adoption of measures for the improvement of the Militia which it is now recognised must be made more of a military reality than hitherto it has been allowed to be under the very short-sighted policy which has prevailed at the War Office. When a Commander-in-Chief displays such complete ignorance as to the past history of the force that Lord Wolseley did last week, it is not to be wondered at perhaps that the force has been allowed to drift into the condition that it is.

The foreign military opinions upon the war do not seem to us at the present time particularly interesting. They mostly consist of a narrative of events with a very grudging admission of our success. Thus the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" remarks of the victory of Poplar Grove that it was a tactical failure, and it has some remarks which seem in bad taste concerning the British "jingo organs," which rejoiced in the battle on the Kaalspruit as a "victory." It is amusing to see how niggardly is the Berlin paper in its admission of our success. There was no victory; it was merely an expression of superior strength. Even if the Boers cannot hope for final success, this paper trusts and believes that they will be able to carry on their defence for some months longer, by which time we may hope that the Germans will have learnt something concerning the art of war in modern conditions. As to the French papers, strangely enough, when they are contrasting us with the Boers, they find in our Army neither homogeneity nor cohesion, and one of them—the "Echo de l'Armee"—is persuaded that Lord Roberts enjoys his sojourn at Bloemfontein too much to wish to get further forward. It is unnecessary to cite more of this kind of stuff.

Profound regret was caused at Bloemfontein when the news arrived of the death of Colonel the Hon. G. H. Gough, C. B., at Norvals Pont on the 29th ult., for the gallant officer was well known, he having been so long associated with Lord Wolseley at headquarters in the capacity of private secretary. To say that he was respected would be inadequately to express the feelings entertained for him. By order of Lord Roberts the remains were conveyed to Bloemfontein for burial in the cemetery there. The funeral took place on the 30th ult., with full military honours. Among those who followed the gun-carriage, upon which the coffin was carried to the grave, were Lord Roberts and the whole of his staff. A former colleague writes to us:—"I cannot tell you how shocked we all are to hear the news of Colonel Gough's death. A truer-hearted and more upright and honourable gentleman, a better soldier and more courteous and industrious official, never served on the Staff at headquarters. To know him was to feel affection for him, to be associated with him in office was to admire the abilities which were hidden under that quiet yet manly exterior. He was an officer who was capable of anything, for like most quiet men he was blessed with wonderful powers of judgment, whilst his knowledge of the duties and requirements of his own arm of the Service was exceptional. In his death the Army has indeed sustained a great loss, and throughout the War Office he will be sincerely mourned."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RATES.

NOTE on the outturn of the rabi crops in Bengal for 1899-1900:—

Explanatory.—The present report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of all kinds of rabi crops (both food and non-food), including wheat, sugarcane and oilseed crops, for which separate notes are issued, and such special crops as tobacco and opium, for which no separate reports are published.

Character of the season.—The rainfall in September was general in North and East Bengal, practically normal in Bihar, slightly below the normal in South-West Bengal, and much in defect in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In October the rainfall was deficient everywhere, except in Orissa and East Bengal, where it was excessive. No rain fell in November in these provinces, except in the Darjeeling hills and in the Chittagong Division. In December also there was little or no rain. The fall in January was below the average everywhere, except in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where it was greatly in excess, hailstorms doing considerable damage in many places in Bihar. In February there was general rain in Lower Bengal, but only a small fall in Orissa, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. In March the rainfall has been general and fairly well distributed. The season has not been on the whole favourable to the rabi crops, and it has proved disastrous to them in parts of Chota Nagpur.

Area sown.—The normal area has been revised by some district officers, in consequence of which the provincial total now stands at 14,513,400 acres against 14,895,400 shown in last year's report.

The area cultivated in all kinds of rabi crops this year is, as estimated by the district officers, 13,840,000 acres as against 14,390,300 acres sown in 1898-99; the area under "rabi" food-crops standing at 10,036,000 acres against 10,278,000 acres cultivated last year; and that rabi non-food-crops at 3,804,000 acres as compared with 4,112,300 acres. Want of rain in the early part of the season accounts for the decrease in all cases.

Outturn.—Out of 45 districts, 4 districts only, viz., the 24 Parganas, Darjeeling, Saran, and Bhagalpur, expect a harvest above the normal, while a normal crop is looked for in two districts, viz., Backergunge and Manbhum. In all the remaining 39 districts the outturn will fall below the normal. Of these latter, 13 districts estimate an outturn varying between 90 and 100 per cent., in 8 districts the estimate varies between 80 and 90, and in the remaining 18 district it falls below 80. Bad crops are reported from Angul, Singhbhum and Palamau while the rabi crops in Ranchi have been almost a total failure. According to the returns of the district officers, the outturn of rabi food-crops in these provinces should be estimated at 88 per cent. of the normal as against an estimate of 100 per cent. last year, and that of non-food-crops at 85 per cent. against 91 last year. The estimate for food-crops and non-food-crops taken together amounts to 85 per cent. against 97 per cent. estimated by the local officers in 1898-99. As it seems probable that the effects of the heavy rain and hail in Bihar have in some cases been exaggerated, and that in a few other cases also the outturn has been under-estimated, it may be anticipated that the outturn of the rabi crops of these provinces will amount to about 90 per cent. of a normal crop.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 1ST OF MAY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32 and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·698	Calm	1	107·1	69·6	37	...	1·31	−2·50
Sirsa	29·689	SW	0	102·3	77·1	23	...	1·28	−0·93
Delhi	29·693	NW	2	103·7	81·0	12	...	2·43	−0·60
Agra	29·714	SW	4	107·0	76·4	27	...	1·19	−0·25
Cawnpore	29·726	Calm	2	107·0	67·1	23	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	29·689	W	4	107·1	71·3	23	...	5·99	+2·95
Jhansi	29·722	WSW	5	108·3	84·2	3	...	1·20	−0·46
Jacobabad	29·685	ESE	5	117·1	79·1	36	...	0·20	−1·95
Karachi	29·830	WSW	11	91·4	77·2	81	...	0·18	−1·66
Joypore	29·763	W	7	103·8	73·1	18	...	0·36	−1·34
Ajmere	29·805	SW	12	104·9	84·5	30	...	0·82	−0·58
Deesa	29·826	NE	10	109·1	78·1	15	...	0·35	−0·20
Ahmedabad	29·825	N	6	110·9	78·1	34	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·831	W	9	106·8	72·9	53	..	0·10	−0·49
Jamnagar	29·847	WSW	18	100·1	70·2	71	..	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·841	N	11	107·4	75·7	65	...	0·00	−0·57
Bhownagar									
Para	29·819	NW	...	108·7	73·8	33	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·822	NNW	12	98·1	70·8	42	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·806	NW	7	105·0	74·6	45	...	0·28	−0·84
Indore	29·805	NW	1	103·8	71·1	21	...	0·12	−0·98
Saugor	29·759	WSW	5	103·9	82·1	35	...	0·52	−2·05
Jubulpore	29·764	S	3	103·5	73·1	22	...	2·31	−0·49
Hoshangabad	29·810	NW	3	108·1	75·2	52	...	0·40	−1·71
Khandwa	29·796	WNW	5	107·7	76·6	33	...	0·26	−1·28
Raipur	29·770	SW	7	99·4	77·6	23	...	2·46	−0·24
Nagpur	29·796	Calm	5	103·2	75·1	8	...	0·63	−2·68
Amraoti	29·792	S	5	106·8	73·3	5	...	0·20	−2·38
Akola	29·807	Calm	4	108·6	69·3	9	...	0·05	−2·33
Surat	29·828	NE	5	108·6	74·5	34	...	0·00	−0·26
Malegaon	29·802	WNW	7	106·3	75·1	16	...	0·06	−1·29
Bombay	29·816	S	10	90·9	81·5	75	...	0·00	−0·93
Poona	29·834	WNW	10	104·5	68·9	26	...	0·01	−2·27
Ahmednagar	29·819	N	7	102·9	65·1	45	..	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	NE	9	103·5	74·2	24	..	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·816	SE	9	101·2	78·9	44	..	1·07	−1·74
Ratnagiri	29·826	Calm	5	90·4	7	70	...	1·25	+0·37
Belgaum	29·828	SSW	11	93·8	68·8	81	...	1·65	−2·76
Goa	29·835	Calm	9	89·0	82·4	79	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·839	SE	6	89·8	81·4	71	...	0·08	−3·15
Mangalore	29·829	Calm	5	90·8	82·4	76	..	0·30	−4·58
Calicut	29·799	NW	10	91·7	81·1	72	..	6·13	−4·32
Cochin	29·837	NNE	..	90·3	77·5	88	0·84	18·92	+2·12
Bangalore	29·837	Calm	8	92·3	71·3	77	..	1·86	−4·33
Secunderabad	29·807	SE	5	101·7	75·9	57	...	1·51	−2·08
Masulipatam	29·829	NNE	6	90·5	77·1	86	..	4·35	−4·35
Bellary	29·812	S	4	100·7	73·8	51	...	2·62	−0·65
Cuddapah	29·808	SE	G	101·7	81·4	61	...	1·59	−4·79
Madras	29·803	ESE	6	92·5	79·5	80	..	5·21	−15·54
Coimbatore	29·822	S	2	93·9	75·1	85	...	9·77	+1·59
Trichinopoly	29·815	Calm	3	96·0	73·3	89	..	7·55	−3·71
Negapatam	29·805	Calm	5	92·0	73·9	70	0·72	16·87	−14·39
Colombo 25th	19·811	SW	0	9·0	74·0	93	5·30	36·03	−6·69
Aden	29·897	ENE	13	85·8	80·8	65	...	1·46	−1·58

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the reporting area. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the north. Gradients are steep in Sind.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° about the normal at Jacobabad, Lahore, Joypore, Bhuj and Surat, and the minimum from 4° to 9° at Sirsa, Delhi, Jhansi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore and at Karwar.

Moderate to light showers have fallen at Cochin and Negapatam and very heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (5·30).

The wind at Colombo has shifted to south-west, the sea is reported to be rising, and the wind velocity is increasing. Conditions are slightly favorable for local showers in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. The slight fall of the barometer at Allahabad as well as the feebly cyclonic circulation of winds in the North West and Central Provinces indicate the probable existence of a disturbance far to the east of Allahabad.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th April, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·786
Temperature of the Air	degrees 84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	... 75·1
Dew Point	... 76·6
Relative humidity of Air	... 0·751
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 90·9
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	... 80·1
General Directions of wind*	..NW, N, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	...miles 231

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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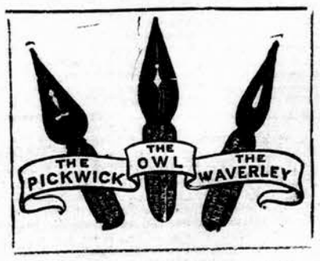

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